The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1873. NUMBER 343.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.
Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

LAKE NAVIGATION.
GOODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,
And Intermediate Points.
Western Transportation Company's steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 29, at 7 p. m.
Union Line steamer TOLEDO, Capt. Pratt, will leave dock foot of South LaSalle-st., Wednesday, July 30, at 7 p. m.
Western Transportation Company's steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Wright, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, July 31, at 7 p. m.
For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

FOR BUFFALO
AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.
Passengers desiring to go East by the Lakes will bear in mind that the Steamer, S. D. CALDWELL, will leave Spencer's Dock, north end of Wells-st. Bridge, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 7 p. m. Fare to Mackinac and Northport, round trip, $10; Buffalo, $12; New York, $20; Boston, $23; Boston and return, $38. Staterooms and tickets can be secured at the Company's Office, No. 3 North Wells-st.
LEWIS SPIEGEL, Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.
Wood and Coal for the County.
Office Board of Commissioners of Cook Co., Chicago, July 24, 1873.
By direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Monday, August 4, 1873, at noon, for Wood and Coal, to be delivered for the use of the County, as follows, to wit:
1. 50 cords of beech body wood, four feet long. The wood to be delivered in half-cord loads, upon the order of the County Agent, at such places within the city as he shall direct.
2. 2,500 tons of soft coal, to be delivered in the city in half-ton loads, on the order of the County Agent.
3. 200 tons soft coal, 75 tons hard coal, and 300 tons hard coal screenings, to be delivered at the Insane Asylum and County Poor House in the town of Jefferson.
4. 50 cords beech body wood, four feet long, 400 tons soft coal, 75 tons hard coal, and 300 tons hard coal screenings, to be delivered at the County Hospital in the City of Chicago.
5. 700 tons soft coal, and 300 tons hard coal screenings, to be delivered at the County Jail and Criminal Court Building.
The bids for coal shall specify the particular coal, as Wilmington, &c., and the price per ton for each kind.
The County reserves the right to receive more or less of the coal and wood as the Board may determine, the above amounts being only an estimate.
All proposals will be sealed and addressed to "Board of Commissioners of Cook County," and indorsed "Proposals for Wood" (or coal, as the case may be), and deposited with the Clerk of said Board.
The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. The contract shall continue for the period of one year from the acceptance of the proposal.
JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
BOYNTON'S
HEATING FURNACES!
"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.
These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 40 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting an effect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 88 Lake-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY
THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies.. 2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies.....$5.00
Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

SHIRTS.
SHIRTS!
WILSON BROS.,
S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., Arcade-court, Clark-st., south of Madison, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. } Chicago.

FOR SALE.
Sugar-Cured Hams.
I have a stock of choice Winter-cured Canvased Hams. Quality guaranteed. Wholesale and retail orders solicited.
THOS. O. BARTER, 255 Grove-st., Chicago.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
FOR SALE—The frame building on southeast corner Lake and Peoria-sts., together with boiler, engine, shafting, &c., &c. Building is 60x80, 3-stories and basement, and suitable for light manufacturing. Apply to BROOKS & NEEMES, on premises.

SPECTACLES,
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
8 State-st. Between Washington and Randolph.

CLOTHING.
FINE CLOTHING
AT COST.
WE HAVE STILL LEFT
A Fine Assortment
OF
Blue Flannel and White Duck Suits,
Alpaca and Mohair Sacks and Dusters
White Marseilles and Duck Vests,
Boys' and Children's Linen Suits,
Which we offer at actual cost previous to removal, Aug. 1.
Edwards, Bluett & Co.,
45 & 47 West Madison-st.,
And 308 State-st.

FINANCIAL.
COOK COUNTY
SAVINGS BANK,
108 Washington-st.,
Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
17 Milwaukee-av.
DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry R. Payson, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bouton, M. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.
MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

DIG.
We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they wont pay we publish the fact for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.
FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
NEWHALL HOUSE
MILWAUKEE.
We offer for sale or to lease on very favorable terms, this Celebrated Hotel—the finest in Wisconsin.
It is situated on the principal business street, convenient to steamboats and depots. It is full of guests and doing a very profitable and increasing business.
For full particulars apply to
FINCHES, LYNDE & MILLER, Milwaukee, or
J. H. BISSELL, Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BULLOCK BROS.
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.
We have closed our store, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st., and REMOVED to
50 and 52 Madison-st.,
Between State-st. and Wabash-av.
Branch, 244 West Madison-st.
BULLOCK BROS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
D. W. IRWIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
BARLEY,
Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.
ROGERS' PARK.
Headquarters in Chicago removed to office of Isaac R. Hitt & Bro., No. 19 Major Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts. At Rogers' Park call on Andrew Jackson, Postmaster, or P. Warner, Local Agent. At Evanston, call on A. B. Jackson, office near Depot, or at office of Alfred L. Sewell, Editor of Evanston Index.
All accommodation trains, except Kenosha trains, stop at Rogers' Park.
A. B. JACKSON,
Trustee of Rogers' Park Company.

For Sale or Exchange.
An excellent Farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, twenty-two miles from Chicago. This farm can be conveniently divided into two or more farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property, in whole or in part. Inquire of JONAS HUTCHINSON,
At Manufacturers' National Bank.

INSURANCE.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Dwelling House Insurance Company of Boston.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
DIRECTORS: George C. Richardson, Avery Plumer, Alexander Strong, James M. Beebe, Otis Norcross, James H. Beal, N. J. Bradlee, James L. Little, Henry P. Kidder, Walter Hastings, A. S. Wheeler, John D. W. Joy, Augustus Flagg, Charles Merriam, Arthur W. Hobart.
This Company insures ONLY Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture. Do not join your homes to the hazards of business property.
E. S. HEWITT, Agent, Room 12 Republic Life Building.

COPYING PRESS STANDS.
LAWYERS'
COPYING PRESS STANDS,
With Forty-three Compartments for Legal Blanks.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing in the Chicago Veterinary Hospital, Veterinary Drug Store, and Horse Shoeing Establishment, at Nos. 648 and 650 Wabash-av., in the firm name of Paaren, Tuthill & Withers, Veterinary Surgeons, is this day dissolved, Dr. Joseph D. Tuthill retiring therefrom. That business will be still conducted at the same place in the firm name of Paaren & Withers, who are alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late partnership. PAAREN, TUTHILL & WITHERS.
Chicago, Ill., July 28, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
COPARTNERSHIP.
James E. Stanley has this day been admitted as an equal partner in the firm of Burkitt & Sutton. The style of the firm hereafter will be
BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY.
THOS. M. BURKITT,
EDWARD C. SUTTON.
Chicago, July 22, 1873.

FOREIGN.

Trial of Mowers and Reapers at Vienna—The Americans Successful.

Desperate Naval Engagement Expected in the Harbor of Cartagena.

Germany Repudiates the Capture of the Spanish Iron-Clad.

Religious Toleration Universal in Persia.

AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Tribune* says that the trial of mowers and reapers, which took place on the 9th instant, was a complete triumph for the Americans. At the last moment, the English and French backed out, and there were only four European machines on the ground. Fourteen American reapers and fifteen American mowers competed. All the American machines did their work well, except one which broke down at the start,—through no fault of the machine, but through the stupidity of the driver. The arrangements were stupidly defective. There was no programme; no system. Most of the teams were unused to the work and gave a good deal of trouble. Some were immense, powerful stallions, and the others wretched, rawboned beasts, that could scarcely pull the machines. Then the grain differed greatly in different parts of the field. So the trial with conditions so unequal was no test as far as speed was concerned. Dr. Warder, who was entitled to sit as one of the jurors, declined, the exhibitors protesting against him on the ground that he was interested in one of the machines. So America was unrepresented, and the jury was composed entirely of foreigners. It is reported that all the American mowers and reapers that took part in the trial will get medals, some for progress, others for merit. The awards will not be made until next month.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, July 28.—It is reported that a severe engagement has taken place near Pampeluna between the Republicans and Carlists, in which the latter were successful. Two guns and 300 prisoners are said to have been captured by the Carlists.

BAYONNE, July 28.—A steamer to-day landed 3,000 Remington rifles at Fontarabia, near Bilbos, where they were received by a band of 600 Carlists and taken into the interior.

Don Carlos and Lizarraga were reported on Friday last at Cenacerrada, near Vittoria.

Herald Special.

LONDON, July 28.—At Cartagena, Spain, yesterday, the red flag of Intransigentes, which had been flying above the fortresses and ships in the harbor, was replaced by the National flag. In anticipation of trouble, the ironclad Mendez Nunez had left the Arsenal-Yard and anchored in the port, ready for any movement; also the Numancia, Victoria, and others. To-day the ironclads, accompanied by three steamers, were to issue from the harbor, and, if interfered with, will fire upon the attacking vessels. A sanguinary naval engagement is expected.

The Prussian and English Consuls have received orders from their respective Ministers to notify the cruisers that the rebel ships are pirates, and to treat them as such. The rebels threaten that if any vessel belonging to a foreign power interferes, to massacre every Consul and foreigner in the city. Strangers are apprehensive and flying for their lives.

MADRID, July 28.—The Republican artillerymen in Valencia have joined the insurgents. Contreras has dissolved the insurrectionary Junta in Cartagena.

Two additional German men-of-war and a British frigate have arrived at Cartagena.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 28.—The German Government disavows responsibility for the seizure of the Spanish steamer Vigilante, and calls upon Capt. Werner, commanding the German man-of-war which affected the capture, to account for his proceedings. His report of the affair has not yet been received.

PERSIA.

NEW YORK, July 28.—London papers of the 16th give the reply of the Shah to an address sent him on the subject of religious liberty in Persia. He says, in substance, that toleration is already universal in Persia, no one, whether Christian, or Jew, or Parsee, being subjected to persecution on account of his religion. He will give the subject his best attention on his return to Persia, and take care that justice shall be shown all, without distinction of class or creed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The London *Times* of the 16th says Mrs Cline, the authoress, was writing in her boudoir on the evening of the 14th inst. when a spark flew from the fire and ignited her dress. Before assistance could arrive, the unfortunate lady, who for years had been a confirmed invalid, was burnt most terribly. She died on the following morning.

LONDON, July 28.—In the of House Commons to-day, Philip Callan asked if there was any probability that the Carlists in Spain would be recognized as belligerents.

Viscount Enfield, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied that the Carlists were undoubtedly gaining ground, but matters were not in a state to entitle them to belligerent rights.

A message from the Queen, notifying the Commons of the forthcoming marriage of the Duke of Edinburg, and asking that provision be made therefor, was received and read.

Austin Bruce, Home Secretary, moved that, owing to the absence of Mr. Gladstone, caused by indisposition, consideration of the message be postponed until to-morrow. After debate, the motion was agreed to.

ITALY.

ROME, July 28.—The Pope to-day received a number of newly-nominated Bishops. In his address he urged them to defend zealously the rights of the Church. Referring to the conflict of the ecclesiastical authorities in Brazil with the Free Masons, he said the Free Masons were liable to excommunication, the same as members of other secret societies, notwithstanding the charitable objects of their organization.

The Liberals have carried the elections in Naples.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, July 28.—The *Voz Publico*, of this city, states that a revolution is imminent in the State of Nueva Leon. There are three aspirants for Governor in that State, and, there being no choice by the people, the election will devolve on the Legislature, which will be held in Monterey in September next. So intense is party hatred (originating in the revolution of last year and revived in the present political contest) that an outbreak is regarded as inevitable. Private advices state that prominent residents of Monterey are already preparing to leave that city, to avoid being complicated in the threatened trouble.

JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The Japan brings Yokohama dates to July 7. The *Japan Gazette* defends Minister DeLong and says there is universal sympathy for him, and indignation at the charges preferred against him. It further says that the United States was never better served in the Empire than by him.

The Inspector of Consulates sent from Washington is overhauling the Consulate here.

Political affairs are generally quiet.

An insurrection broke out on the Island of Kinsin and troops were sent to quell it.

It is reported that as soon as the mission of Europe returns, all Japan will be thrown open to foreigners.

In the Province Fekavooken, 20,000 farmers rebelled on account of the land tax, destroyed the officials' houses and raided generally through their section. A man-of-war and troops were sent against the rebels.

Yedo will have a new post-office.

The Japanese mania for rabbits is dying out but produced some tragic results. A few days since a young man killed his father on account of a rabbit trade, and was crucified for the crime. Another man spent a fortune for two rabbits which died the next day. He then sold his young daughter to the keeper of a brothel. The price of her virtue bought more rabbits.

The Hakodadi rebellion has ended, and quiet is restored.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 28.—The Assembly has passed a bill abolishing the shipping tax.

The Extreme Left has resolved to form a "Vigilance Committee," which is to sit after each meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly during the recess.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, July 28.—The South American mail-steamer has arrived with dates from Rio Janeiro to the 7th instant. A decree had been promulgated at Rio declaring Protestant marriages indissoluble unless declared otherwise by competent legal tribunals.

The bill for the reorganization of the National Guard was before the Chamber of Deputies on its third reading.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., July 28.—Numerous buildings were destroyed by fire in the country during the late thunder-storm, and the personal casualties were unusually numerous.

The magnificent new city Post-Office is almost completed, and the new central prison is fast approaching completion. A costly Custom-House is in course of construction, and building operations are generally very brisk.

The impression is gaining ground that the Government will be surely defeated when Parliament assembles, on the 13th proximo. No new developments.

OTTAWA, July 28.—The rumor prevails here that a Royal commission will be issued to the several Judges to investigate the Pacific Railway charges.

The Dominion revenue for June was $1,732,752, and the expenditures $1,738,964.

IOWA.

Robberies—The Harvest of Crime—Vigilance Committees Forming—A Detective's Story—The Grain Trade—Miscellaneous Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, July 28.—Some robbers entered the house of J. A. Ferguson yesterday, while the family were at church, taking away such valuables as they could find, and a small sum of money.

It is claimed by some badly-scared policemen and nervous citizens that an attempt to burn the lumber-yards of this city, and do a general robbing business, was prevented by a too close watch last evening. Crime's harvest seems to be a full crop in this State. The papers from all parts are filled with accounts of robberies or crimes of other kinds. Vigilant-Committees are being generally formed, and, judging from the tone of the press and the people, Iowa will return to capital punishment this winter.

A detective arrived here at noon to-day, who had been in pursuit of the railroad robbers. He says that they are in Jackson County, Mo., and that their names are Jesse and Frank James, Bill Shepard, C. S. Cole, Jack Loringer, and George W. McCoy. His story is considered "thin" here.

New York grain merchants are said to be making extensive arrangements to purchase grain in Iowa, shipping it through to New York without breaking bulk, and at through rates. They are at present confining their operations to the railroads in the southern part of the State.

The train-men on the Rock Island Railroad have been armed with breech-loading Springfield rifles.

The people of Delaware County will have a harvest feast at Spring Branch on the 27th of August.

A drove of 15,000 fine-looking Texas cattle passed through Sidney last Thursday.

While passing through a herd of Texas cattle, in Page County, last week, a peddler was attacked by them and killed.

Mrs. Falty, who lives north of Lewis, in Cass County, while drawing a pail of water from a well, on Thursday last, fell in and was drowned before assistance could reach her.

THE GORDON CASE.

One of the Alleged Kidnappers Admitted to Bail—Legal Duplicity.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 28.—The following special has been received by the *Tribune* this evening:

FORT GARRY, July 28.—The public feeling was so shocked by the refusal to bail the prisoners in the Gordon case that two of the most prominent citizens of Manitoba became bail for Merriam to-day, namely, the Hon. James McKay, President of the Legislative Council, from whose residence, Deer Lodge, Gordon was taken by Hoy and Keegan, and Andrew McDermot, the Manitoba Director of the Canada Pacific Railroad, and the oldest and wealthiest merchant of the country. Clarke was astounded when these names were presented. The circumstance show that the days of the Attorney-General are numbered. Merriam was at large only a few minutes when he was arrested at the suit of McKenzie, late partner of Clarke, who was the only English barrister that Gordon had not retained, and was therefore reluctantly engaged by Consul Taylor. He exacted $500, which was supposed as ample, even an excessive fee, but he now has the effrontery to bring suit for $50 a day, or an additional sum of $550. This demand was resisted, whence a suit and the arrest of Merriam. Bail was promptly given. When Fletcher and Merriam were arrested, $25,000 in money and securities were taken from them, which Eugene Wilson, under power of attorney, has endeavored to recover. He obtained an order of Court to deliver, but Clarke neglected and refuses to disgorge. Wilson and Merriam expect to leave to-morrow, but there may be a cloud of civil suits by Gordon and his blackmailing crowd of attorneys, although Gordon has frequently said there was not a tittle of evidence against Merriam. Such is the mockery of justice which prevails in Manitoba.

KU-KLUX.

Outrages by Masked Men in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, O., July 28.—A band of Ku-Klux made a raid on the farm of Mrs. Mason Brown, the mother of B. Gratz Brown, in Owen County, Ky., on Friday night, killed Louis Wilson (colored), burned his house down, and damaged other farm property. The farm contained large growing crops of corn and tobacco, which it will be difficult to harvest in the absence of the labor driven off by the Ku-Klux. Other farms were visited by them, and the owners were warned against employing negroes as workmen. It is said that the Ku-Klux came from Henry County.

Pardons for Ku-Klux.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Attorney-General to-day recommended that pardons be issued to Felix Dover, Stephen Spawn, Ewan Murphy, and William Scruggs, convicted in North and South Carolina of Ku-Klux outrages.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Gen. J. B. Kershaw, W. D. Porter, and R. M. Sims, a committee of South Carolinians, have had a conference with President Grant at Long Branch, the purpose of which was his intercession for the Ku-Klux prisoners of South Carolina. The President said he was desirous of pursuing a very liberal policy toward all convicts except those guilty of violent crimes. It is understood that the President will address a letter of instructions immediately to Attorney-Gen. Williams in pursuance of these understandings.

Railroad News.

GIBSON, Knox Co., Ill., July 28.—The last rail connecting the Streator and Windsor Divisions of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad was laid on Saturday morning, 14 miles south of this place, making 128 miles of the road completed south of Streator. It is expected that through trains from Chicago will be put on to-day, in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis. This road passes through the thriving towns of Streator, Fairbury, Gibson, Mansfield, Monticello, Bement, Sullivan, and Windsor, its present southern terminus.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 28.—It is reported on reliable authority that the embarrassment under which the St. Joseph & Denver Railway has so long labored is over, by a satisfactory arrangement with the bondholders, and that the proposition of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad to complete it immediately to a junction with the Union Pacific at Ft. Kearney. The latter Company will then operate a through line, which will make over 100 miles shorter route from the Pacific coast to Chicago and St. Louis than via Omaha.

THE CROPS.

Abstract of the Report of the Agricultural Bureau for July.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The July agricultural report just sent to press represents an improvement in winter wheat, but a decline in the prospects of spring wheat on account of the unseasonable weather in some quarters, and the insect enemies in others. The average in corn is increased in West Virginia and Minnesota, and decreased in all the other States, except Florida, and Arkansas, where it remains the same as last year. Corn planting was everywhere retarded by the weather and in many cases the corn has been several times replanted. The universal complaint of defective seed is made in all parts of the country.

The condition of cotton has been previously given. The reports up to July first indicate the crop to be 89.5 per cent of average, not including Virginia, where the culture is yet mainly experimental.

The prospective yield of oats declined during June in New England and the middle and Northwestern States except in Wisconsin. It was enhanced in all of the Gulf States except Mississippi.

Winter rye improved in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa. It remained stationary in Georgia, and declined in all the other States. Spring rye was below the average in all the States but five, the minimum, 7, being found in California, and the maximum, 110, in Nebraska.

Winter barley generally declined in the South and West, where the heavy rains prevailed.

The grass crops have generally improved in New England and the Middle States. However, they were greatly shortened by the drought.

The late winter told disastrously upon the fruit crop. The injury to the apple trees was more extensive than was apparent at the last report. Vast numbers of peach trees were killed. The condition of the grape crop ranged from 61 in California to 127 in Nebraska, 100 representing the average.

The average in potatoes remained the same as last year, or increased in twenty-two States and decreased in all the others. The Colorado beetle has extended its ravages eastward, being reported for the first time in several counties of New York. It was still devastating in the West, but the farmers had learned in many counties how to destroy it effectually. The maximum condition of the crop, 111, was found in Georgia, and the minimum, 76, in Delaware.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Crop reports from Arkansas are very encouraging, the rains during the past ten days having brought out both corn and cotton, though in the region of Jacksonport rain is very much needed. Reports from Mississippi are conflicting in regard to cotton, but the corn crop will not yield more than half a crop, owing to the drought, while in the neighborhood of Okalona, Kosciusko, and Brandon, both cotton and corn will make a poor yield; and in addition to the drought, the worms have appeared in West Tennessee. Corn will only yield half a crop, but the cotton prospect is fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—New wheat is being received in the market here. The quality is said to be good, and the yield large. The damage said to have been done to it by the recent rains proves to be very slight.

RAILROAD RATES.

The Effect of the Illinois Railroad Laws on the Trade of Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, July 28.—Numbers of grain and stock dealers of this State have been shipping their grain and stock to St. Louis since the Illinois Railroad law went into effect. St. Louis is making extra exertions to close up the gap between the North Missouri and Central, of Iowa, and DesMoines Valley Railroads, in order that she may command the larger share of the Iowa grain trade of this fall.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—Mr. McLaughlan, the Secretary of the Board of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, is in receipt of a number of letters from different sections of the State, setting forth the facts in relation to the charges of extortion on the part of railroads. Some of them are of a perfectly outrageous character, and call for summary action. These will engage the attention of the Commissioners at their session to-morrow.

Reduction of Rates Between New York and the West.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The managers of trunk lines to the West have made the following reductions in freight charges on first-class merchandise, which includes dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, etc.: From New York to Chicago, per cwt, 75 cents, formerly $1; Cleveland, 49c, formerly 65c; Cincinnati, 70c, formerly 92c; St. Louis, 97c, formerly $1.28; Louisville, 86c, formerly $1.28; Memphis, $1.35; formerly $1.62.

The following are the rates from Lake Erie ports westward: To Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, 45c; to Chicago, Milwaukee and Green Bay, 51c.

SPORTING MATTERS.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—The great rowing-match for the championship of the United States and $1,000 a side, between Billy Scharff and Harry Coulter, was declared off this evening, Coulter's friends not being able to agree on a referee.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—Coulter and Scharff's friends met to-night, to select a referee. Coulter's party expressed dissatisfaction with the course selected by the Scharff party. The latter yielded so far as to ask to decide the affair by the toss of a penny, which was not accepted. Coulter's crowd wanted the course changed, and refused to row entirely. The Scharff people, unless Coulter changes his mind, intend claiming the money. There is no prospect of agreeing. The selection of the course legally belongs to the Scharffs, and the question was foreign to the object of the meeting. The general impression seems to be that Coulter is afraid of being beaten, and that he is not in good trim for the race. Everybody is disgusted.

In the Snyder-Wright case, the decision was postponed till Saturday. The referee awarded the purse to Wright on account of a foul.

LONDON, July 28.—The rowing match to-day on the Tyne, between Kelley and Taylor, for £200 a side, was won easily by Taylor.

THE TURF.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—The meeting of the Cleveland Club commences to-morrow and will continue four days. Three races occur to-morrow, viz.: Trotting race for 2:34 horses, purse $2,500, best three in five; ten entries. Trotting for 2:27 horses, purse $3,000, best three in five; nine entries, and running race, purse $300, best two in three, with eight entries. Fearnaught, Jr., was to have trotted in the 2:34 race, but was drawn to-night. A heavy rain this afternoon and evening will make the track heavy, and, possibly, necessitate the postponement of to-morrow's sport. Much interest is manifested throughout the city, and to-night pool-selling is quite lively. With fair weather the meeting will be a great success.

THE PRIZE-RING.

A PRIZE-FIGHT BROKEN UP.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Patsy McLaughlin and Jim Kehoe met at Weehawken, N. J., yesterday morning to engage in a prize-fight, but were prevented by the sheriff of the county. At the cry of "police" being raised, the principals and their supporters scampered off.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Base ball—Baltimores, 5; Atlantics, 1.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 28.—A man named Samuel Kinney, while under the influence of liquor, was run over by an engine of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Saturday night. The deceased was a laboring man, and is said to have relations living at Belleville, Ill.; also, a sister at Cedar Falls, Ia. He lived until Sunday morning.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Regulations for the Movement of Grain and Lumber via Canada.

Consular Action in Relation to the Steamer Virginius.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CASE OF THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—It is understood that the Department of State has at last received official dispatches concerning the action of United States Consul Thorington in the matter of the suspicious steamer Virginius. For some reason it is not considered wise or politic to make them public, at least not at this time. Thorington, it is stated, has arrived in this country, and probably brought his explanation with him. The rumor here is, that since the release of the Virginius she has landed a cargo of arms and ammunition on the coast of Cuba, which, if true, confirms the suspicions of the Spanish authorities, who decided to seize her at Aspinwall. The action of Commander Reed, of the Kansas, who released the Virginius, has already been indorsed by the Department, and the Department of State must now shoulder the responsibility of the conduct of Consul Thorington, under whose instructions Commander Reed acted. It remains to be seen whether, at the time the Consul issued his certificate to the effect that the Virginius was a United States vessel, having the proper papers and entitled to the protection of the flag, he knew that she was engaged in carrying material contraband of war. The Spanish Minister has, of course, addressed a note to the Secretary of State on the subject and awaits a reply with much anxiety. The Administration is heartily sick of this whole Cuban business, and would be glad to have a crisis that would decide it. It is not believed, however, that anything will be sanctioned by the President that could be construed into a breach of our neutrality laws. No serious complications are expected to result from the course taken by Consul Thorington unless the statement is confirmed that after her release the Virginius landed a cargo of arms on the Cuban coast for the insurgents.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

The Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the General and Special Agent who is stationed at New York city had a protracted consultation at the Department to-day relative to compromises made by the agent in the cases of a number of New York merchants who are charged with violation of the customs law. The Special Agent's action in the premises was indorsed, although for the present the names of the parties are withheld. On the other hand the Department declines to agree to compromise in the matter of large quantities of Geneva watches, which were recently seized for under-valuation and like frauds upon the customs revenue. The belief obtains that there are yet quite a number of the latter classes of law-breakers, who it is intended to ferret out, if possible, and inflict upon them the severest penalties provided for such cases.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CANADIAN GRAIN IMPORTATIONS.

Representations have been made to the Treasury Department that at some of the large ports on the Canadian frontier, the present instructions of the Department, contemplating the actual measurement of all unsealed cargoes of imported grain and lumber at the port of first arrival, whether intended for consumption thereof or transportation in bond to other ports, will, if strictly carried out, tend to seriously embarrass trade and prove of no corresponding advantage to the revenue; therefore, for the general information of customs officers and others, and to make the practice in such cases uniform, the following circular containing instructions will be issued by the Department to-morrow:

The Inspector in charge of the discharge of a cargo from the car, vessel, or other vehicle, will carefully note the invoice quantity, with a view of determining upon inspection whether the quantity on board overruns the invoice. As the carrying capacity of such vessels can be readily ascertained, it seems probable that the Inspector can soon satisfy himself whether the vessel or car has or has not more than an average cargo. If, after such examination and inspection and such measurements as he may deem necessary, he shall be satisfied that the quantity does not overrun the invoice, he shall so report to the Collector. Where lumber is actually landed at the port of first arrival it can be piled closely and measured in bulk, but when intended for interior ports, to be shipped under transportation bond, a careful inspection of it must be made either on board the importer's vessel or on the dock, as the case may be, and the Collector, if satisfied that the invoices are correct, shall pass them accordingly. When such cargoes are allowed to go in bond to other ports without measurement, the transportation entry should so state for the information of the customs officers at the port of destination, so that a careful inspection may be made there also. If the quantity is found not to overrun, the invoice will be delivered accordingly.

The same general instructions will also apply to cargoes of grain in bulk imported from Canada. Of course, much must be left to the discretion of customs officers in such cases, and they are enjoined to exercise it in such manner as will prevent the perpetration of frauds upon the revenue, and at the same time not unnecessarily embarrass trade. It will be expected of them that occasionally, as often as circumstances may seem to demand, actual measurement of entire cargoes of grain and lumber will be made in order to actually verify the invoices.

THE CHOLERA.

Progress of the Epidemic.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—There is considerable cholera excitement in this city. Five members of the family of Mr. Buckshot have died of the disease, and two other deaths have occurred, besides a number from cholera morbus and cholera infantum. The city is in a good condition of cleanliness, and further precautions are being taken to avert the contagion. The Council to-night is expected to give the Board of Health full powers to make a thorough purification.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—Two additional deaths from cholera are reported by the Board of Health to-day. But seven deaths in all have thus far occurred, five of which were the children of one family.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 28.—The cholera is prevailing on a plantation below here to a considerable extent. Eleven deaths occurred since Friday on one plantation. It has not yet reached the city.

COLUMBUS, O., July 28.—There no new cases of cholera in the Penitentiary.

ST. JOE, Mich., July 28.—Some excitement prevails here in consequence of a case of supposed cholera with a fatal result. On Friday Charles Williams, a robust, healthy locomotive engineer on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore railroad, left this city in charge of his engine and drove to Big Rapids. On Saturday morning he was brought back a corpse. He was attacked with cholera Friday night, and was a corpse within a few hours. Everybody was afraid to go near it, and the remains barely received Christian burial. Williams leaves a wife in St. Joe.

[By Mail.]

From the Cairo (Ill.) Democrat, July 27.

The cholera has prevailed to some extent in the vicinity of Princeton, in Wabash County. The Mt. Carmel *Democrat* relates a sad incident of its visitation. Mr. Henry Weathery and his wife were attacked with the disease, and died in a few hours. Their three children were taken sick after the death of their parents. The physicians objected to treating them in the infected house, and they were removed to the residence of a neighbor, Mr. J. P. McDaniel, who nobly opened his doors to the sick, suffering, and desolate orphans. They died, and Mr. McDaniel, wife, and daughter took the disease, which terminated fatally in the case of the husband and wife on Sunday last. The humane conduct of Mr. McDaniel, whose kindness cost him his life, stands in noble contrast to the selfish cowardice of the physicians who refused to minister to the distressed children.

From the Evansville (Ill.) Journal, July 26.

Mr. Louis Theysohn, a resident of Virginia street, between Fulton and Fourth avenues, relates the following horrible case of the ravages of the cholera in Posey County, the parallel of which, it is to be hoped, will never be found: A family, whose name Mr. Theysohn cannot remember, consisting of a man, wife, and a child of 2 years old, resided on the Donation Flat, a few miles from St. Philips, and about six miles above Mt. Vernon. The wife was a daughter of 'Squire Coons, an old resident of St. Philips. Several days ago the husband complained of being ill and went to bed, and before night the wife was compelled to follow him. This much seems to have been known to the neighbors, but when or how they died will never be known. The day after they were taken, a neighbor called at the house, and was horrified at finding the afflicted couple dead in their bed, while the weeping child crept over their corpses, crying piteously to them, "Papa! Mamma! Wake up!"

THE STEAMER HOWELL.

Further Particulars of the Sinking of the Steamboat Jennie Howell on the Ohio River—Miraculous Escape of a Babe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—The steamer Jennie Howell, running between Cincinnati and Vicksburg, sank a few miles below Shawneetown, at 3 o'clock a. m., on Saturday morning last. She struck a snag, which passed through her boiler deck, causing her to sink in a few minutes. The boat is a total loss. A Mrs. Springle and a child of Mrs. King were drowned. Their bodies have been recovered. All the other passengers were saved by the Quickstep, which arrived in a very few minutes after the wreck. The passengers were landed at Shawneetown. Mrs. King had two children, both of whom she supposed to be drowned. But soon after daylight on Saturday morning, while examining the wreck, the little babe was found floating on a mattress in the cabin alive and asleep, with but a few inches between it and the roof. The escape was a miracle, and my informant tells me that the scene was most affecting, when the child was returned alive to the bereaved mother who had mourned the little fellow as lost for nearly a day. The conduct of the officers is said to have been admirable. The safe and all the valuables were saved together with some baggage. The passengers were kindly cared for by the citizens of Shawneetown.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 28, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.96	73	59	S. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.91	79	54	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.86	81	45	E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.82	80	55	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.87	74	61	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.88	73	61	N. W., gentle.	.25	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 81.
Minimum thermometer, 64.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

MONDAY, July 28—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.86	61	N. E., light.		Fair.
Buffalo	29.81	76	S., gentle.	1.25	Clear.
Cairo	30.00	78	S., fresh.	.04	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.18	69	S., gentle.	.25	Clear.
Chicago	29.88	73	N. W., gentle.	.25	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.95	73	S., fresh.	.52	Clear.
Cleveland	29.89	72	S. W., brisk.	.26	Light rain.
Davenport	29.92	70	N. W., gentle.		Clear.
Denver	30.25	58	W., gentle.	.11	Clear.
Detroit	29.83	70	S., gentle.	.09	Clear.
Duluth	29.79	63	N. W., fresh.	.49	Clear.
Escanaba	29.86	63	S., gentle.	.46	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.82	57	N. E., light.		Clear.
Keokuk	29.92	73	N. W., fresh.		Clear.
LaCrosse	29.98	68	N. W., gentle.	.34	Clear.
Marquette	29.82	64	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Milwaukee	29.88	66	W., gentle.	.10	Fair.
Omaha	29.95	69	N. W., fresh.		Clear.
Pembina	29.90	58	N. W., gentle.		Fair.
St. Paul	29.92	65	W., fresh.		Clear.
Toledo	29.80	72	Calm.	.02	Clear.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Copious rains fell this forenoon and afternoon in the Miami Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—On Tuesday for the Gulf States, rising barometer, southwest and northwest winds, somewhat lower temperature, and generally clear weather, except on the immediate coast, where local storms will probably continue. For the South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, veering to southwest and generally cloudy weather. For the Middle Atlantic States, south and west winds, with partly cloudy weather, followed by clearing weather. For New England and New York, falling barometer, southeast and southwest winds, higher temperature, and local storms. For the Lower Lake region, northeast and northwest winds, backing to southwest, with local storms and clearing weather. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, north and west winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., July 28, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.		Fall.	
Cairo	20 ft.	0 in.				
Cincinnati	9 ft.	10 in.			1 ft.	1 in.
Davenport	5 ft.	8 in.				2 in.
Keokuk	5 ft.	6 in.				4 in.
Leavenworth	7 ft.	8 in.				4 in.
Louisville	6 ft.	1 in.				3 in.
Memphis	15 ft.	10 in.				2 in.
Nashville	4 ft.	2 in.	1 ft.	2 in.		
*New Orleans	6 ft.	1 in.				4 in.
Omaha	10 ft.	6 in.		2 in.		
Pittsburgh	4 ft.	2 in.	4 ft.	4 in.		
Shreveport	12 ft.	2 in.				2 in.
St. Paul	3 ft.	9 in.				1 in.
Vicksburg	26 ft.	4 in.				
Yankton	10 ft.	7 in.				3 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Financial and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The day has been unusually dull on the street in consequence of the absence of most of the speculators from the city. The bull interest maintains its own, but with difficulty. The Vanderbilt shares have been most active. Possibly before the week closes the street will witness a lively struggle. The latest Board showed a fraction decline. The transactions were small, however, and there is an indisposition to buy or sell heavily.

The markets for all sorts of produce and grain are dull, and with few transactions, at unchanged prices.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Western Iowa Threatened with the Locusts of Egypt.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 28.—A Sioux City dispatch, just received, says during the last two days the grasshoppers have been visible in the air, but not in large enough numbers to excite alarm. At this hour countless millions may be seen. Their general tendency seems southwest. Grave apprehensions are expressed by those familiar with their ravages in other parts of the country. The result cannot be other than disastrous should the clouds of grasshoppers now hovering over this vicinity settle here.

Ann Eliza Webb Sues for a Divorce from Brigham.

SALT LAKE, July 28.—The complaint and affidavits in the case of Ann Eliza Webb, seventeenth wife of Brigham Young, were filed to-day in the clerk's office of the Third District Court. The complainant sues for $200,000 damages, alimony, and pending the suit, $1,000 per month, and $20,000 for counsel fees. The case will be argued, probably, before Judge Emerson, Judge McKean being absent for his health, on the 8th of August, on the preliminary points. Other suits of like nature will be begun soon.

Murderous Robbery.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 28.—J. J. Early, of Lancaster, Pa., was found this morning about two miles from this place, with his throat cut almost from ear to ear. He stated that he had been waylaid and robbed by three colored men. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

An Embezzler Sentenced.

DETROIT, July 28.—George Redwood, formerly Colonel of the "Louisiana Tigers," of rebel renown, was this morning sentenced to two years in the State's Prison for embezzling $800 of his employers here. Redwood lost a few fingers and acquired several scars in the service of the "Lost Cause."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Gubernatorial Campaign Fairly Opened.

Meeting of Republican Opponents of Gen. Butler.

Measures Taken to "Prevent the Nomination of Objectionable Candidates."

How Butler Is Cutting Short the Summer-Vacations of the "Eminently-Respectable" Portion of His Party.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 26, 1873.

The campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor may be said to be

FAIRLY INAUGURATED.

Hitherto the opponents of Gen. Butler have been acting merely as secret skirmishers, with no organization. Yesterday they met at Hamilton Hall, to the number of some 300, and it was intended that the utmost secrecy should be maintained. So significant an assemblage could not remain secret, however, and, before the first speaker was half through, half-a-dozen short-hand reporters were speedily taking down every word that was said. Some one asked Judge Hoar privately if it would be best to allow the newspapers to publish the proceedings, and he replied that it would be no use to refuse, as they'd get them anyhow. The call for the meeting had been printed in an out-of-town journal; and the indomitable Butler, having seen it, had two secret emissaries among the first in the hall to report for him what was said and done. The General himself was quietly enjoying a cigar and a glass of sherry at Young's Hotel, in company with some members of the Butler Club, awaiting developments.

The meeting was probably

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE

of the kind that has ever occurred in the history of the Republican party of the Old Bay State. All localities were represented, and there were no side-issues introduced to mark the harmony or break the force of the demonstration. Such men as Mr. Dawes, the two Hoars, Speaker Sanford, Chester I. Reed, Dr. Greene, the Hon. H. H. Coolidge, and other recognized leaders of the party, were active participants in the proceedings, and outspoken in their prejudices against the aspirations of the Prince of salary-grabbers. Mr. Coolidge presided, and stirring speeches were made by himself, Judge Hoar, Mr. Dawes, the Hon. Harvey Jewell, and others. Mr. Jewell was the only one to suggest the name of a candidate against Butler, and his allusion to the renomination of Gov. Washburn for a third term was received with a moderate degree of enthusiasm. The truth is, Gov. Washburn is at present

THE ONLY AVAILABLE CANDIDATE.

All the other aspirants have a keen recollection of the scandals of the last campaign, when they were compelled to take all the abuse heaped upon them from the stump by Butler, without the privilege of replying. They anticipate a repetition of the same tactics this fall, and, deeming discretion the better part of valor, they place themselves in the hands of their friends, to be laid aside for future use if needed, or, as such a process is more patriotically termed, they surrender their private wishes for the general good of the party. Gov. Washburn is the only man who will solidly unite the western part of the State, where they always go for one of their own people in preference to any one else. But to return to the meeting:

It was, in short, a thoroughly-in-earnest gathering in all respects. Everybody denounced the salary-grab outright, and the feeling of animosity against Butler

WAS VERY INTENSE.

An Executive Committee was chosen to "consider the best means of preventing the nomination of objectionable candidates, to secure a full attendance upon the caucuses, and take into consideration what measures are necessary to perpetuate the integrity of the Republican party and the State." This Committee has already appointed a Sub-Committee to draft an address to the people of the State; which will, no doubt, be published in a week or ten days.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

are divided in opinion, and a majority are understood to be in favor of Butler. Dr. Loring, of Salem, the President of that Committee, is pronounced in Butler's favor, and, if reports be true, will throw the deciding vote upon the time of holding the Convention. Butler desires an early session, about the middle of August, and, if the status of the Central Committee is correctly reported, he will get his wish, and will be pretty sure to carry his point in the primaries in the cities. So many people are off on the summer-vacations about that time, that it will be difficult to stir up enthusiasm enough among the opposition to insure a good turn-out. The first move of the newly-appointed opposition Committee will be to have every member of the State Central Committee interviewed on the subject of the time for holding the Convention, and, if necessary, to bring such an influence to bear as will secure a postponement until after the dog-days at least, when the absentees shall have returned, and the "eminently respectable" portion of the party—as the opposition to Butler styles themselves—can have fair play and a free fight with full ranks.

The Butler men

HAVE BEEN ORGANIZING

since early in June, and with considerable activity since the 1st of July. They have headquarters in Boston, where one or more persons are in constant attendance from early morn till late bed-time, to answer questions, and give information and instructions. All the paraphernalia of a Campaign-Committee are in operation, though the headquarters are as yet not open to the public, consisting merely of an ante-room to the General's law-office. The strength of the Butler organization is variously estimated, his friends placing the figures at the highest point to which they can be exaggerated. The forming of clubs, with a few exceptions, has been done very quietly, and only three or four instances have been alluded to by the press. One was just before Butler delivered his Framingham speech to the Prohibitionists. The President and Treasurer of the Club were well-known Democratic liquor-dealers, and a majority of the names published in the list of officers and members of committees were of the same avocation. Soon afterward the fiat went forth that the organization should go on in secret. The trick was too apparent, and was too strong a handle for the opposition to use against the bold politician. I have seen a list of sixty Butler Clubs, representing all parts of the State; but whether it be correct, or was made up for occasional exhibition, I am not prepared to say. But it is certainly true that they are numerous and wide-spread, and are increasing in number every week. If a good long start, and an army of office-holders and members of secret clubs, will get him the nomination, he certainly has that advantage over his opponents. Butler's strength is greatest in the

CITIES AND LARGE TOWNS,

where the population is mixed and not so easily handled, and where, at any time, a crowd can be gathered together who will throw up their hats for the man who plays a bold game. Such a crowd can always be seen where Butler is to speak, and there is probably no one man in the country who has so large a personal following as he. He always carries the crowd by storm. Often has he come into a political meeting where the most eloquent speakers have failed to awaken a spark of enthusiasm, and, before he had reached the platform, the audience would be in a furor. Such is the man the Republican party proper of Massachusetts is trying to prevent from capturing its good name.

THERE IS ONE LUDICROUS ASPECT

to the campaign, which outsiders will appreciate. After the State and city elections are all over, in the fall, there is always a brief respite till inauguration-day. Then comes the General Court, and its stay is generally prolonged until well into the summer. Custom has been for many years to eschew politics entirely until after the hot weather is over, and the man who talked on such matters between the 4th of July and the 1st of September was set down as a maniac. Two years ago, the quiet of this summer-respite was invaded by Butler; and politicians, who essayed to forget the cares of State in the enjoyments of the watering-place or a tour in Europe, were made restless and uneasy lest the wily General should capture the Commonwealth in their absence. This year it is even worse than two years ago. We have had a long session of the Legislature, a rough-and-tumble Senatorial fight, and a big small-pox scare at home, together with the excitement incident to Credit-Mobilier and back-pay developments in Congress; and now, for Butler to come in before the vacation fairly begins, and upset all the nice little arrangements for pleasure-excursions far and near, is reckoned, in the long list of charges against him, as about as bad as anything of which he has been guilty. Call the Convention before the first or middle of September, and the vacation of every anti-Butler candidate is spoiled entirely. The General is an iconoclast of the most uncertain kind; he deals his blows where least expected; and this cutting short

ALL HIS OPPONENTS' VACATIONS

is the most novel of all his erratic movements. A few days will determine more definitely the strength of both parties, for the Butler men are talking of getting up a demonstration to offset that of yesterday.

REX.

TIN CANS.

A Heavy Suit Before Judge Blatchford—Extent and Importance of the Tin-Can Manufacture—Millions of Dollars at Stake.

From the New York Sun.

An interesting case, involving millions of dollars, and reaching to nearly every kitchen and cupboard in the civilized world, and every galley and caboose on the sea, and every camp-fire of soldier, hunter, or explorer, came before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, at his last sitting.

The suit, which is entitled John W. Masury vs. The Borden Condensed Milk Company, is brought to determine whether anybody who may choose to do so may make, sell, and use tin cans, such as are used in putting up condensed milk, preserved or prepared fruits, fish, meats, vegetables, &c., or whether that right shall be possessed alone by the said John W. Masury and such other parties as may, for a valuable consideration, be by him licensed to make, sell, and use such cans.

It appears that, in 1859, John W. Masury, of the City of Brooklyn, secured a patent for an improvement in paint cans. The improvement, it seems, consisted mainly of a rim or ring of brass or other soft metal around the top of an ordinary paint can, with a cap of thick tin to preserve the strength of the can in its salient parts; the purpose being to secure a can the top of which could be readily cut out smoothly at the edge. This can Mr. Masury has continued to make and use in his business ever since, and other parties have also made and used it under license from him.

In the meanwhile the demand for tin cans has increased enormously, and many parties, who deny all knowledge of Mr. Masury's patent, have gone into the business of manufacturing them. Some of the makers claim to have made them before Masury applied for his patent, just as they are now making them, to-wit: with one end of thin tin, known as taggers tin; so called because it was first used in making tin tags or taggers for the ends of shoe-strings. But in 1871 Masury, in a suit in the United States Court, got a decree sustaining his patent; and last spring, in another suit against Anderson, Pierce & Co., he obtained a decree enjoining the use of cans with one end made of tin or taggers tin. This scope, it is alleged, was given to his patent on the supposition that taggers tin is block-tin rolled into tin sheets, whereas in truth it is iron coated with tin, as is the case with all tin-plates.

Having got this decree, Masury went to work to get an extension of his patent. He also sued the Borden Condensed Milk Company, and it was understood that he intended to make the milk companies pay him $100,000, and the paint trade another $100,000, and those engaged in canning fruits, fish, meats, vegetables, etc., other vast sums. This, of course, excited a great commotion among the makers and users of tin cans, and as over ten millions of cans are made annually, the matter assumed formidable proportions. The Borden Company filed an opposition to the extension of the patent, and secured a decision that Masury was limited to "an annulus of thin brass or other soft metal;" that "he was not the first to reach the general result," and therefore "could not invoke the doctrine of equivalents," which means that tin cans were made with ends that could be cut out before his patent was applied for, and that people who do not infringe upon his "annulus of thin brass or other soft metal" can go on making tin cans ad libitum.

The case against the Borden Company came on before Judge Blatchford on motion for an injunction restraining them from making or using the cans during the pendency of the action. Messrs. Niles & Bagley, the counsel for the Company, opposed the motion on affidavits showing that the sheet tin of commerce is not a soft metal, and that the defendants had made their cans with one end of thin or taggers tin, as they do now, since May, 1838; also that Boston firms had done the same thing since 1856 and 1857.

The Hon. William W. Niles made an extended and powerful argument for the defendants, and Judge Blatchford took the papers and reserved his decision. The result is looked for with intense anxiety by those concerned, as it involves large interests in different parts of the country. The royalty demanded by the patentee is three cents a can, which would give him $300,000 a year on the 10,000,000 cans annually manufactured, or $2,100,000 for the seven years for which his patent is extended. But if it shall be decided that his patent does not include taggers tin, he will be able to get no royalty at all from the parties who use that metal in the manufacture of their cans.

A Cholera Incident of 1833.

From the Carlisle (Ky.) Mercury.

The following is an incident which occurred during the prevalence of the cholera in 1833, as narrated to us a few days since by a friend:

Mrs. Williams, then as now a resident of Fleming County, was taken violently ill with cholera. The disease seemed to have run its usual short and terrible course, and she was pronounced dead. Hurried preparations for the funeral were made, and the supposed corpse, dressed in the habiliments of the grave, was placed in the coffin, and the lid was being fastened down when a feeble though distinct rap from within startled and arrested the attention of those present; and, the coffin-lid being removed, the fact was faintly disclosed that Mrs. W. was still living. Proper restoratives were at once procured and applied, and Mrs. W. recovered and still lives, hale and hearty for one of her age.

Our informant has often heard the old lady speak of the occurrence, and of the feeling she experienced—how, from the time she first discovered that the attendants regarded her as dead, she strove to give some sign of life to avert a live burial, and being wholly unable, when the fixing of the nails in her coffin nerved her to a more determined, last, desperate effort, which, happily, resulted as we have stated.

A Panther Killed by a Woman.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

On Thursday last a party of young women went out from Queen's Run to the mountain just back of the settlement, gathering huckleberries. One of them, Jerusha Bryan, advanced a little farther into the woods than the others, and was attacked by a huge panther. Her companions, hearing the brute scream, sought safety in flight; but Miss Bryan, finding escape impossible, determined to stand her ground, and, seizing a huge pine knot, gave her enemy battle. The contest was a close one for a few minutes, but human courage, judgment, and coolness soon triumphed over brute strength, and the heroic woman soon had the satisfaction of laying the bloodthirsty monster dead at her feet. Her garments were torn into shreds, and her face and arms badly scratched, but she walked home with a firm step and the light of triumph in her eye, and was able to give a good account of herself. The dead panther was soon afterwards found by the people of Queen's Run, and proved on measurement to be 6 feet and 10 inches long. Miss Bryan is the lion (or lioness) of the neighborhood, and she well deserves to be. We doubt whether an instance can be found on record of more cool, heroic bravery and wise discretion developed by any woman, even in the most historic and perilous days of Pennsylvania.

Heavy Yield of Wheat.

From the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.

The wheat harvest in this vicinity presents numerous instances of exceptionally heavy yields. Mr. John Dillon, of Fosterburg, informs us that Mr. Henry Fraley, of that place, recently threshed his wheat, and from thirteen acres obtained an aggregate of 550 bushels, machine measure, or an average of over forty-two bushels per acre. It ought to be added that a bushel, machine measure, weighs from three to five pounds more than the standard bushel. Farmers ought to be well satisfied with such bountiful returns for their labor.

Union University.

At the recent Commencement at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., exercises were had to inaugurate the formal incorporation of Union College, with the Albany Law School, Albany Medical College, and Dudley Observatory, under the name of Union University. Ex-Gov. Seymour delivered the "University Address."

A NATION OF LEPERS.

On the Brink of a Horrible Pit—A Suggestive Document from the Pastors in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The *Hawaiian Gazette* of June 18 publishes the following remarkable statement on leprosy and resolutions adopted by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, at Honolulu, June 10:

The disease of leprosy in these islands has assumed such an aspect that it becomes our immediate duty to determine our course of action, as pastors and teachers, respecting it. This loathsome, incurable, and deadly disease has fastened upon the vitals of the nation. Although we hope and believe that it is not yet too late, by the use of sufficiently stern and vigorous measures, to dislodge its fatal hold, that hold has become fearfully strong. The numbers already known to be victims to leprosy, the still larger number who are undoubtedly infected, the steady, remorseless activity with which it is extending, all tell us with ghastly assurance that, unless remedial measures are used more effective than have been hitherto applied, our Hawaiian people will become in a very few years a nation of lepers.

Do we consider what this means? It means the disorganization and total destruction of civilization, property values, and industries, of our churches, our contributions, our Hawaiian Board and its work of Missions. It means shame, and defeat, and disgraceful overthrow to all that is promising and fair in the nation. We are on the brink of a horrible pit, full of loathsomeness, into which our feet are rapidly sliding. The chief cause of our peril is not that God, who has stricken our nation with His awful judgment, has placed no remedy within our reach. He has given a remedy which the experience of wise men and wise nations has made certain. He has laid the rule down in the law given to Israel by His servant Moses. It is this: Strict, thorough separation from us of *all* infected persons; not only of *established* lepers, but also of all who are reasonably *suspected*. If we obey God's leading and follow this rule, our nation will be saved. If we do not, we are doomed to an early and shameful death. Our great peril is from ignorance on this subject among the common people, and their consequent apathy and perversity. They refuse to separate their lepers from them. They eat, drink, and sleep with them. They oppose their removal and hide them. They listen to the voices of evil-minded men who raise an outcry against the King and his helpers, when they strive to root out the evil thing. We, therefore, as pastors and teachers, as an association, have a pressing duty. It is this: To teach and persuade all the people to obey the law of God and separate the lepers from among us, and, while striving to comfort and strengthen with the love of Jesus the afflicted hearts of the lepers and their friends, also to teach every leper who cleaves to his people and refuses to go away that he is sinning against the lives of men and against the law of God. Therefore,

Resolved, That every pastor and preacher of this Association be instructed to preach frequently, and particularly to his people, upon the duty of isolating their lepers, especially as illustrated by the Mosaic law in the thirteenth chapter of Leviticus; also, that he use diligently his personal efforts to induce the people to perform this duty.

Resolved, To set apart the 18th day of July next as a day of fasting, of repentance before God of our sins, and especially for those sins which promote the spread of this disease, and also as a day of prayer to God to strengthen the King and officers of the Government in cleansing the land of this disease, and turn the hearts of the people to help in this work of saving the nation.

Resolved, That the names of all the members of the Association be signed to this paper, and that it be placed in the hands of His Excellency, the Minister of the Interior, who is ex-officio President of the Board of Health.

The above is signed by fifty-one prominent citizens.

Honolulu (July 8) Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta.

The search, by the authorities, for cases of leprosy, still continues with unabated vigor, and, we are sorry to say, with the most brilliant success. Great and serious attention has been called to the wide-spread nature of this loathsome disease, and everybody is feeling much alarmed at the revelations made, except the natives themselves. It does not seem to be possible to arouse them to a sense of the danger of infection consequent upon intimate connection with those afflicted with the disease, and in this apathy, or stolid indifference, lies the great obstacle to the extermination of the plague. There is a certain stage of the disease that has no outward sign save an increased brilliance of the eyes and complexion, and a luxuriant fullness of form, that in a female patient is very alarming and dangerous. It is not to be wondered at, then, that there are cases known where one woman has had taken away from her three husbands, sent to Molokai as confirmed lepers. Eventually the woman will go there herself, but not until she is a mass of ulceration, a living lump of corruption. Everything is being done that the law in the case will admit of, but the next Legislature will be called upon to pass still more stringent laws in the matter.

A Girl of 18 Rescues a Boy from a Watery Grave.

From the Stamford (Conn.) Advocate.

James Elphick is an oysterman, whose domicile overlooks the deep and rock-bordered indentation in the Sound called Greenwich Harbor. The locality is a favorable one for summer boarders from the city, who annually come here to escape from the city dust and heat while the dog star rages. Among the residents of this class at present is Mr. S. H. Lewis, who, with his family, occupies a comfortable country house near the oysterman's more modest dwelling. Mr. Lewis' little son, a bright and active lad about 8 years of age, got into a boat at the dock on Saturday last, when the tide was at its height, and began paddling about. The child was in full view of the oysterman's daughter, a blooming young miss of sweet 18, who was at the moment in her bed-room, *sans* gown and crinoline, and engaged at her toilet. She glanced occasionally at the boy in the boat until, when the latter was several rods from the dock, the boy fell overboard and disappeared beneath the dull green water, which at that point was from 10 to 15 feet deep.

Without a moment's hesitation Miss Elphick rushed down stairs, and not even taking time to tell what had happened, she jumped into the little boat, the Maggie (named after herself), in which she had often before skimmed over the restless waters, handling her oars with a dexterity which many an old boatman might envy. On this occasion she did not wait to adjust the oars in the rowlocks, but paddled Indian fashion to the spot where the boy had disappeared. Looking hastily about and seeing that the child did not reappear, Miss Elphick sprang boldly from her boat and down deep on the sands that never saw the sun she found the object of her search, seized him and bore him again to the surface and to life. Rather than attempt the difficult task of placing the rescued boy in the boat, the young heroine swam for the dock, where help awaited her; for meanwhile the alarm had been given, and a score or more of persons reached the dock in time to witness the brave young girl, as with her long hair floating behind, and the rescued boy closely clasping her neck, she swam with nervous strokes toward the waiting hands that were outstretched to help her.

"Hold on tight!" she cried to the gasping boy.

"I will! I will!" he said in a low but intense voice, which could be plainly heard by the waiting crowd.

The whole scene transpired so quickly that the boy had not become unconscious, and when other help arrived the brave girl had already accomplished the rescue and showed a decided ability to complete it. When she reached the shore the reaction from such excitement and exertion was to much for her. She fainted away, and for some moments could not be restored to consciousness.

The New York Central Quadruple Tracks.

From the New York Tribune, July 25.

Additional details of the laying of the quadruple tracks of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad indicate that the work is making rapid progress. The Company has bought 60,000 tons of English steel rails for tracking purposes, which are now being delivered. None but steel rails are to be used in any part of the work. As it requires from 2,500 to 3,000 ties per mile, full 3,000,000 ties will be used for the whole, including the sidings. About seventy miles are already graded and ready to lay the track. It is expected that 250 miles will be graded this fall, and that the whole will be completed in two years.

It is designed that the two north tracks shall be used for passenger trains and the two south tracks for freight. In laying the new track, the effort is made to straighten out the line as far as possible and take out the curves, and, with this view, the new tracks are not placed throughout on the same side of the old, but adjusted so as best to accomplish this end. At West Albany, under the new arrangement, the passenger tracks will not follow the present line among the shops and cattle yards, but will run some distance south of the shops. At Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse there will be large yards covering 60 acres, with 30 miles of tracks at each place, for the accumulation of cars ready for any emergency. This arrangement is already nearly completed at Buffalo and Rochester.

The total cost is estimated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Before it was undertaken there was no mortgage on the road, but only bonds, taken up from the roads which entered into the consolidation, to the amount of $15,000,000. The road has now been mortgaged to the extent of $40,000,000, to cover these bonds and the cost of the new improvements. It has been computed that the Company has over 10,000 freight-cars, runs over 16 miles of freight-trains every day, and has more than 500 locomatives. Besides the freight trains, the Company runs a large number of fast passenger trains every day. These, of course, have the right of way. Fifteen minutes before the former are due, the latter must be off on a side track, and, to guard against accident, it is not permitted to move until ten minutes after the passenger train has passed. Thus there is a loss of twenty-five minutes in every case. The economy of railroading consists in keeping the rolling stock moving, and this loss of twenty-five minutes several times repeated every day with the whole 16 miles of freight trains is a heavy expense and tax. It is stated that if it could be avoided, freight could be carried from 10 to 20 per cent cheaper, and that saving would be enough to make it pay to build two additional tracks.

PRANKS OF A CRAZY TAILOR.

Judge Stallo's Life Threatened.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 27.

A few days since a man with a haggard countenance, and a double-barreled shot-gun in his hands, called at the residence of Judge Stallo, on Ohio avenue, and asked to see the Judge. He was shown into the library, and in reply to a question as to the nature of his business, he informed the Judge he had called in reference to an abusive communication published in the *Volksblatt* and *Courier* on the day previous over the Judge's signature, which he considered a reflection on his character.

Judge Stallo informed his visitor that he had written no communications to either of the papers named, and assured him there must be some mistake in the matter; but he was positive about it, and would accept of no explanation. In order to get rid of him, the Judge finally requested him to go and get the papers containing the obnoxious communications and bring them to him, and he would then explain. With this the man departed, and the Judge, supposing him to be under the influence of liquor, gave the matter no further thought.

The same evening a gentleman friend dined with the Judge, and about 7 o'clock was sent home in the family carriage. While the driver was returning, on nearing the Judge's residence, he noticed a man approaching the carriage with, as he supposed, an umbrella in his hands, but on his coming nearer and ordering him to stop, the driver noticed that he had a gun in his hands. He then gave the horses the whip, and drove briskly home, but as he was entering the gate he noticed the man with the gun pursuing him. Once inside the inclosure the driver paid no further attention to the man, and said nothing about the adventure.

About 4 o'clock the next morning Judge Stallo's family were aroused by a loud knocking at the front door, which was soon after repeated at the door in the rear, and then again at the front door. A son of the Judge arose, and going down stairs opened the front door, when he was met by the man with the gun, who demanded to see Judge Stallo immediately. He was informed the Judge was asleep, and could not be disturbed for two hours.

With this he attempted to force his way into the hall, when the young man slammed the door in his face. He then went away, but was recognized before his departure by a female member of the household as the man who had called to see the Judge in the morning.

At last, fearing some mischief was intended, information was sent to Superintendent Kiersted of the occurrences already recited, and the matter was at once placed in the hands of Lieut. Wappenstein, of the Vine Street Hill Station, for investigation. Two men were detailed to watch Judge Stallo's premises for the return of the singular-acting individual, but after two nights this was abandoned, and with a description of the man search was instituted, which was rewarded by the discovery of the man, in the person of a crazy tailor who resides on Vine Street Hill.

The officers found him at work on a bench by a window, with the identical gun within easy grasp, the villainous-looking muzzle protruding out of the window as if waiting for an attack. He was at once taken in custody and locked up. Next morning he was taken before Judge Marchant, and thence to the Probate Court, for the purpose of holding an inquest of lunacy.

Our informant was unable last night to give the disposition of the case in the Probate Court, and had forgotten the unfortunate man's name; but the facts in the case, as above narrated, are substantially correct.

The New Eldorado.

From the Cheyenne Leader, July 25.

We referred in yesterday's issue to the discovery of rich gold fields in Northern Wyoming, and will now give such particulars as we can, from a letter mailed at Bozeman, Montana.

Time and time again we have heard the Yellowstone country spoken of as embracing a spot where gold was almost as common as the country rock; it being also claimed by old hunters that the name Yellowstone is from the quantities of yellow stones—thought to be yellow, gold nuggets—found years ago on its tributaries by the Indians. We have still more tangible evidence that gold in quantities exists on the Yellowstone. Sir George Guer, an English nobleman, some fifteen years ago, with eight men, made an exploring and hunting expedition through the Yellowstone country, and, though not seeking it, found gold. Guer, being after pleasure and not gold, and fearing that his men would desert him, left the vicinity of the gold without making further developments than ascertaining that gold in large quantities existed in the beds of the streams. A Frenchman, who was with Guer at that time, has been in Bozeman for five years, awaiting an opportunity to revisit the Eldorado found fifteen years ago. Upon his representations, corroborated by the testimony of others, a number of the most prominent business men of Bozeman have organized and outfited an expedition to explore the country known to the Frenchman.

A company of seventy men are now encamped at the Crow Indian Agency and will leave for the new gold-fields as soon as the party is sufficiently large to protect itself against any possible Indian attacks, although no great trouble from that source is apprehended.

The locality where the Frenchman claims the gold can be found is about two hundred miles south of Bozeman, in Wyoming Territory, close to Little Wolf mountain, and about thirty miles east of the Yellowstone basin. Another point the expedition propose to prospect is Porcupine creek, between Big Horn and Tonque Rivers, where gold is known to exist. There is also a gulch, called Bear Gulch, where a party of miners were murdered by the Indians some years ago, after they had their boxes set and mine opened. The Indians say the boxes and tools remain as they were when the miners were killed.

The mystery with which the lamented Father De Smet enveloped a certain rich gold country he discovered in this region, while acting as a missionary among the Sioux, may soon be solved, and we may awake one fair morning to find that Montanians have taken possession of the gold fields, while we in Wyoming have been asleep.

The Czar Nicholas in Madame Tussaud's Waxwork Show.

Mark Twain's London Letter in the New York Herald.

. . . One of them had met the Russian General of Police in St. Petersburg, and found him a queer old simple-hearted soldier, proud of his past, and devoted to his master, the present Czar, and to the memory of his predecessor, Nicholas. The English gentleman gave an instance of the old man's simplicity which one would not expect in a Chief of Police. The General had been visiting London, and been greatly impressed by two things there—the admirable police discipline and the museum. It transpired that the museum he referred to was not that mighty collection of marvels known to all the world as as the British Museum, but Mme. Tussaud's Waxwork Show; and in this waxwork show he had seen a figure of the Emperor Nicholas. And did it please him? Yes, as to the likeness; for it was a good likeness and a commanding figure; but—"*Mon Dieu!* try to fancy it, M'sieu—dressed in the uniform of a simple Colonel of infantry!—the great Nicholas of Russia, my august late master, dressed in a Colonel's uniform!"

The old General could not abide that. He went to the proprietor and remonstrated against this wanton indignity. The proprietor was grieved; but it was the only Russian uniform he could get, and——

"Say no more!" said the General. "May I get you one?"

The proprietor would be most happy. The General lost not a moment; he wrote at once to the Emperor Alexander, describing with anguish the degradation which the late great Nicholas was suffering day by day through his infamously clothed waxen representative, and imploring His Majesty to send suitable raiment for the Imperial dummy, and also a letter to authenticate the raiment. And out of regard for the old servant and respect for his outraged feelings, the Emperor of all the Russias descended from his Alpine altitude to send to the Tussaud waxwork the General's uniform worn last by his father, and to write with his own hand an authenticating letter to go with it. So the simple-hearted Police Chief was happy once more and never once thought of charging the "museum" $10,000 for these valuable additions to the show, which he might easily have done, and collected the money, too. How like our own Chiefs of Police this good soul is!

MARY HARRIS RECAPTURED.

How She Escaped from the Insane Asylum and Her Subsequent Adventures.

From the Washington Star, July 25.

Many readers of the *Star* will doubtless remember our announcement of the escape of Mary Harris from the Government Insane Asylum on the evening of the 5th of July. The detective corps of this city received information the latter part of last week that she was in Louisburg, Pa., with friends, who were shielding her from observation, and on Monday night last Detective McDevitt left here for the purpose of bringing her back. Yesterday a dispatch was received from him stating that he had followed her from Louisburg to Philadelphia, and had taken her into custody on one of the streets of that city, and would return with her to this city at once. It was expected that he would arrive last night; but failing to make the connection in time he did not arrive here until this morning a little after 5 o'clock. He was met at the depot by Chief Clarvoe, who at once accompanied Mary Harris to the asylum, where she was safely lodged in her old quarters. It will be remembered that she was acquitted of the charge of murder for the shooting of Burroughs, in a corridor of the Treasury Department, and that after various adventures in this city and elsewhere she became dangerous again, and was sent the Insane Asylum here.

The police officers say it has been ascertained that she was aided in her escape by an employe of the asylum whose duty it was to watch her, and that she was assisted in scaling the wall of the inclosure. Without this aid it would have been impossible for her to have got away. This individual was promptly discharged by Dr. Nichols on the fact becoming known. She left the asylum on the evening of the 5th of July, as before stated, at twenty minutes after 5 o'clock, and in less than half an hour she had walked across the Eastern Branch bridge to the street-cars, and rode to Ninth street, where she pawned her gold watch, thus obtaining the means to pay her passage to Pennsylvania. She took the first train which left this city north. On the way to the asylum this morning she conversed very freely with Mr. Clarvoe, stating that she entertained no enmity to any one, and that she must bide her time for her return to liberty and the enjoyment of her rights. She seemed to be perfectly in her right mind, showing no symptoms of insanity whatever. She expressed her desire to see Mr. Bradley, her former counsel in the trial for the murder of Burroughs.

The Anglo-Russian Matrimonial Alliance.

From the London Daily Telegraph July 12.

We are enabled to announce the fact that a marriage has been arranged between His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrowna, the only daughter of the Czar of Russia. As our sailor Prince—as a member of the profession which all Englishmen love and honor—the Duke of Edinburgh has a special hold on our natural affections. With us there is an old-fashioned prejudice in favor of young men assuming the duties of married life, and becoming heads of families while still in their full vigor and prime. The late President Lincoln expressed a genuine Anglo-Saxon sentiment when, on receiving from Lord Lyons the official announcement of the Prince of Wales' marriage, he rejoined with the genial remark, "Go thou and do likewise." The Duke of Edinburgh is now within a few months of entering on his thirtieth year; the Princess whose hand is about to be conferred upon, is some ten years his junior, and is reported to be possessed of great personal attractions and intelligence. The approaching union, it may be fairly said, offers every reasonable prospect of happiness. The Princess, we are given to understand, will retain the faith—that of the Orthodox Greek Church—in which she has been born and bred; but the children of the royal pair, if their union should be blessed with offspring, will, it is stated, be brought up in the Protestant creed of this country.

In point of rank and station, the Prince and Princess will stand upon an equal footing, and both Russia and England will have just cause to be proud of the alliance contracted by these two distinguished members of their reigning dynasties. To speak, first of the bride, she is the daughter of the Czar of all the Russias, the sister of the Czarewitch, destined, one day, according to the ordinary probabilities of life, to ascend the throne of Russia as Alexander III. As to the royal bridegroom, apart from his rank as Prince of the blood royal of England, he is the heir to the Dukedom of Coburg, the brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Germany, and Prince Louis of Hesse; and both bride and bridegroom are connected by a kindred tie of almost blood relationship with the Crown Prince of Denmark and the King of Greece. In the whole "Almanach de Gotha," there will not be found the names of any royal couple entitled to claim kinship with so many and so powerful sovereigns. In these democratic days, the dignity of royal dynasties depends rather on the magnitude of their possessions and on the greatness of their power than on the antiquity of their lineage. The Guelphs, it is true, were sovereign princes centuries before the Romanoffs were heard of in the ranks of royalty, and the Prince, as a son of Queen Victoria, stands in the succession to a throne which was great and powerful for hundreds of years before Russia emerged from barbarism. On the other hand, the Emperor of Russia may fairly claim to be the equal of any European sovereign in rank and dignity; and the children of this Anglo-Russian union may justly boast hereafter with equal pride that their father was a son of England and their mother a daughter of Russia.

We have no doubt that the royal marriage will give rise upon the Continent to any number of ingenious rumors of international alliances and secret compacts. But we are convinced that the union between the Houses of Romanoff and Guelph "possesses," to use the stereotyped prase, "no political significance."

Powers' Greek Slave—An English Estimate of Its Merit.

From the London Daily News.

The name of Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, whose death we announced yesterday, will probably recall to many minds, in the first instance, a memory of the great Exhibition of 1851. Of that first great Exhibition the work of Hiram Powers was one of the great triumphs. We remember the "Greek Slave" in connection with the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, as we do the Koh-i-noor and King's Amazon, and even the success of the yacht America. The "Greek Slave" had a wonderful popularity, which, indeed, it can not be said to have lost since that time. It may still be seen reproduced in countless Parian copies, and engravings, and photographs for stereoscopes. It became the object of a sort of sentiment, modulating the more practical recollections of the Exhibition of 1851, as Magni's "Girl Reading" did in connection with the Exhibition of 1862. Assuredly the "Greek Slave" is not a great work of art. The figure is by no means a noble impersonation of female beauty. The success of the statue was of the kind which Richter, or one of Richter's heroes, declares to be rather an evidence of artistic failure. It was a success won by drawing upon emotions and associations outside the work itself. The "Greek Slave" happily hit a graceful, easy, and readily effusive sentiment. It typified youth, innocence, and beauty exposed to humiliation and in chains. There was no spectator of the average mental and moral calibre who could refuse to be softened by its suggestions. The ordinary admirer, therefore, was satisfied with the sensations called up within himself, and did not take much trouble to examine into the merits of the sculpture. Certainly the "Greek Slave" was not without beauty and merit, but its wonderful popularity was a success of sentiment rather than of art. Many of Mr. Powers' works which may almost be described as unknown in this country were superior to the "Greek Slave;" but as a sculptor of the "Greek Slave," and of that hapless maiden alone, will he be known, remembered, and regretted in England.

Gen. Schenck in England.

London (July 2) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

You do Gen. Schenck injustice when you charge that he swindled the public deliberately in the matter of the Emma Mine bubble, coming off himself with full and dirty hands. Unclean they certainly were, but not full. I have taken the trouble, while loitering here, to look a little into the business, and I fancy I can give you a tolerably fair notion of Schenck's connection with it.

To begin with, Schenck is what most people would call a good fellow, who has had all his life a turn for living beyond his means, and a taste for draw poker. If Schenck had been born a Lord, with a fortune, he would be dwelling in exile now, on the Continent, a fugitive from English duns and warrants. His official salary would not support a frugal Minister. It merely enables him to sustain a vicarious princely squalor. If Schenck's sportive enterprises with the literature of the pictorial pasteboards were successful, they might enable him to eke out his income somewhat. But they are not. Schenck seems to belong to that fatal class of, whom the Spanish proverb says that they were designed by God to pick lice from poor men's heads. In other words, Schenck was not meant for Midas. That which he touches does not turn to gold—not even to silver. To make a long story short, he is poor, ambitious, genial and thriftless; the very last man in America, despite his conceded abilities, who should have been sent to a country like this. To make matters worse, he fell very soon after his arrival into a dissipated and expensive set; introduced the game of cards, for which he has a mania, and has ever since thrown the serious work of the embassy on Mr. Moran, his Secretary of Legation, while he, with deficient skill and resources, wrestled with the world, the flesh and the devil.

A party of English speculators, led by Albert Grant (who, though no kin to the President, is an uncommonly adroit and avaricious adventurer), seeing the embarrassment in which Schenck's affairs had fallen, laid hands upon him, finding him, as a matter of course, an easy victim. A man who owes money which he can not pay is not as a rule hard to seduce, provided his creditors are people of quality. A man who is obliged to keep up appearances in spite of himself soon loses the fine edge of his propriety. So, Schenck fell into the Emma mine, taking Albert Grant's word that it was lined with silver, and, with characteristic heedlessness, not looking to see that it was, for him at least, a mere mud-ditch. He was not bribed at all. He did not receive a dollar in hand. He took a certain number of shares, gave his paper for them, and holds them at this moment, having been swindled with the rest. Had he had the sense to sell in time he would have realized handsomely, and, had he been a swindler, he would have sold in time. He is nothing of the sort. He is by nature, and means to be by habit, a perfectly honest and honorable man. He is simply out of his element—a very round peg in an exceedingly large and square hole. Instead of abusing him, you should be sorry for him; for he is really a sprightly man, who, but for his habits, might have made a figure in the world. People in general here regard him as you do, and are surprised that he should be retained by the Government after such a scandal. But in society, where he is known as an easy, card-loving, boon companion, he is liked, pitied, and tolerated.

HENRY WATTERSON.

STORM AT MACON, MO.

Two Persons Killed and Several Others Injured.

Macon City, Mo. (July 26), Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe.

The wind storm with which we were visited on yesterday was unprecedented in its severity. The storm approached the city from a north-westerly direction, and was wholly unexpected in its coming, as it came without a moment's warning. It first struck the Masonic Temple, a beautiful, well-finished three-story brick building, situate just south of the Court-House Square, blowing it partly down and on to the residence of Major Glaze, which stood distant about twenty feet to the east. In the fall of the temple a woman named Mrs. Coalles, who was employed in keeping the building in order, was killed outright by the building falling on her. A man by the name of Meyers Montgomery, in attempting to assist her, was struck by some debris of the falling building, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. Also, in the fall of Maj. Glaze's house, his daughter, a small girl, was severely injured. The law office of Judge B. C. Barrow, situate on Rollins street, just south of the Court-House, was somewhat wrecked by the storm, and the law-office of McGindly Bros., situated almost opposite on the same street, also suffered some slight injuries. The offices were neat frame buildings, and were erected by the parties for the purpose for which they were used. Judge Barrow's office was moved some three feet off its foundation. The front part of the hardware store of Shortridge & Malone was blown down, as also was the front of the leather store adjoining. The observatory of the large brick dwelling of the Rev. Dr. Dibble was blown off, and the fine residence of Maj. A. N. McGindley sustained some slight injuries. Some small frame tenement houses occupied by colored people were blown down, and one colored man was killed by his house falling on him. The Hon. John W. Henry, Judge of our Circuit Court, was severely though not dangerously hurt by a piece of timber from a falling building blowing against him. Owing to the very substantial manner in which the business houses and residences are erected, less real damage was done by the storm than would otherwise have been caused by it. At this time it is impossible to accurately estimate the amount of damage done, but it is much less than was at first supposed.

Raftsmen's Contests.

Some of the habits of the Michigan lumbermen are thus gossipped about by the Saginaw *Courier*: "The raftsmen have their little peculiarities, difficulties, sports, and troubles, as well as other people, and probably enjoy life as well in the main as anybody else. As long as crews belonging to the stream keep together, matters move on tolerably smooth, but when crews from different boom companies come in contact, there is always a struggle to get the advantage of the other in one way or other, sometimes in a good-natured sort of a way, but not frequently some one gets his nose pulled or an eye blackened. The point where the Tittabawassee empties into the Saginaw, just below the mouth of the Cass, is the battle-ground, or more technically the key of operations. The Tittabawassee raftsmen have the advantage of position, as by running out and tying up rafts they can blockade both the Bad River and the Cass River raftsmen, and cause them a great deal of annoyance. Just at this time there is a big jam of logs in the river, some seventeen rafts in all being tied out from the boom to the Bristol street bridge, and the river within this territory is a complete jam of logs in rafts. The amount is estimated at 85,000 pieces, or about 17,000,000 feet of logs. Of this amount, twelve rafts belong to the Tittabawassee, two to Cass River, and three to Bad River. The Cass River logs are under the management of Will Bridges, and the Bad River logs, which come down the Shiawassee, under the charge of Tom Creswell. Early yesterday morning, taking advantage of the movement of the logs, Bridges worked a Cass River raft down in front of the mouth of the Tittabawassee, and anchored. This obstructed the Tittabawassee for the present, and gives the Cass River folks control of the ground, which at this time, considering the jam of logs and the necessity of moving them, is a big thing. Having gained this position, Bridges moved down another raft, and, by a combination with Cresswell, the Bad River logs are moved down to the Cass River logs, thus making a continuous string of five rafts, all of which will have to be moved before the Tittabawassee men can get out any more logs. There are probably more logs in the river at this time than at any one time before, and the sight presented is a fine one."

The Battle of the Bullfrogs.

From the Boston Transcript.

Many of the citizens of Vermont will remember to have seen on one-dollar bills of the Windham County State Bank a vignette representing bullfrogs fighting. This was engraved to commemorate the Battle of the Bullfrogs. The facts were as follows: "Many years ago, when the town of Windham was newly-settled, there came a very dry season. There are two large ponds in Windham, separated by an intervening strip of land of considerable extent. Each of these ponds was inhabited by a large community of the reptiles above-named. The smaller pond dried up and its inhabitants started in a body for the lower and larger pond. They were met in the intervening space by the community from the larger pond, and a fierce and long-continued battle ensued between the rival communities. Such was the hideous bellowing of the frogs during their fierce encounter that it alarmed the inhabitants, who at first supposed it to be the whoop of the hostile savages. But curiosity getting the better of their fears, they cautiously proceeded to the spot whence the hideous sound issued, and there beheld the strange spectacle of two immense armies of bullfrogs, covering many acres of ground, engaged in a fierce and deadly battle. This battle continued more than twenty-four hours, and when it was over the ground was literally covered with the slain, and and it became necessary, to avoid the noxious effluvia, to gather and bury them.

Misunderstanding Between Queen Victoria and Mme. Nilsson.

London (July 12) Correspondence of the New York Times.

At Drury Lane Balfe's opera of the "Talisman," Italianized into "Il Talismano," has been advertised, and has even been rehearsed, but now, at the last moment, is withdrawn. Some disagreement with Mme. Nilsson is said to be the cause of the withdrawal, which Mr. Mapleson, by a somewhat circuitous process of reasoning, attributes, in his advertisement, to the visit of the Shah. It is true that the departure of His Majesty has been followed by a sort of collapse; but one can scarcely admit that because things are getting dull a professed entertainer of the public should render them duller by omitting to fulfill a formal promise on which his own subscribers had certainly counted. The fact is Mme. Nilsson has had a misunderstanding with the Queen, which has reacted upon the prima donna's temper, rendering her generally dissatisfied with her season in London and anxious to get away at the earliest possible date. Here again the inevitable Shah makes his appearance, for when Mme. Nilsson was requested, or, in official language, "commanded," to sing at the first of Her Majesty's private concerts, she declined, and a rumor which unfortunately reached the Queen attributed her declination to annoyance at not being retained for the second of the Court concerts at which, and which only, the Shah was to be present. Mme. Nilsson really excused herself on the plea of a previous engagement—an excuse not admitted at the palace; and though she is said to have explained and apologized to Her Majesty, both through the Prince of Wales and through the Duke of Edinburgh, her breach of etiquette has not been overlooked, and no further "command" has been addressed to her. To make matters worse the Court party, at the State performance last week, after hearing Mme. Nilsson in the first act of "Mignon," did not stay to hear her in the second. This was more than the already irritated prima donna could bear. England, the English Court, the English public, were all to blame, and the notion of remaining longer in England than she was obliged to by the terms of her agreement in order to appear in an opera by an English composer was no longer to be entertained for a moment. A first-rate prima donna must possess as rare qualities and receive as thorough a training as a crack race-horse; and when both have as nearly as possible attained perfection, neither can be counted on from one day to another.

FOR REVENGE.

Attempt to Throw a Train Off the Track at North Vernon, Ind.—The Train Fired Upon.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 26.

We learn from the New Albany *Evening Ledger* the particulars of an attempt made on Thursday night to throw the eastward-bound mail train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad off the track at a point about four miles west of North Vernon.

It seems that a freight train had set fire to the fence of one A. P. Dougherty, a farmer living in the vicinity. Dougherty, whose temper was inflamed with liquor, to wreak revenge, piled the rails on the track, and only the timely discovery of the burning obstruction saved the train, with its precious freight of human lives.

Immediately upon the stopping of the train, the fellow, who was hid behind a rail fence close to the track, and armed with two shot-guns, shot at the officers of the train, luckily without effect. As he shot he exclaimed: "There are more than one of us in this affair." Believing that it was a repetition of the raid on an Iowa railroad, perpetrated a few days ago, no one would expose himself until arms could be procured.

When they were furnished, the conductor, Harry Farmer, and a passenger, gave chase to Dougherty. After pursuing the would-be-assassin for half a mile the two gentlemen succeeded in capturing him. He was taken to the train, a prisoner, and landed at North Vernon. On trial before a magistrate the next morning, he was held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the preliminary examination.

Intense excitement prevailed at North Vernon, and for awhile threats of lynching were freely made. The excitement had abated at last accounts, and the prisoner is safe to appear and answer for his outrageous attempt at wholesale murder.

Catching Squirrels on a Fish-Hook.

Correspondence Boston Journal.

I have caught with a hook and line nearly all kinds of fish, besides turtles, frogs, ducks, and other fowl; but yesterday, while fishing for trout in the Wellingley brook, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, I discovered a new field of sport. While I had just taken out a splendid trout from under a rock, and was about baiting my hook, I saw a good sized squirrel jump upon the rock. My pole was of good length, and I improved the opportunity by placing the hook near his head. At first he brushed it away with his paw; but after a while, either out of spite or for love of the sport, made a jump and took the hook in his mouth. At that moment I "drew upon him," and soon saw him dangling twenty feet in the air. Such a dancing and climbing up the line and then down the pole, was a lesson to common fish. I finally laid the pole on the ground, and then came a series of gyrations and various antics. Not being acquainted with that kind of fish, and fearing that an attempt to disengage the hook would be bad for the fingers, I shouldered my fish-pole and marched to the blacksmith-shop near by, where, with the aid of the assistants and a pair of blacksmith's tongs, the hook was detached and the fellow set at liberty. Not three minutes later, however, he was capering along the fence as if nothing had happened.

A Very Rare Disease.

There exists on record in medicine only one case of enormous overgrowth of all the bones of the body with wasting of the muscles. It was observed by Saucerotte. Another case, however, of this kind, as described by Prof. Friedrich in Virchow's *Archiv*, possesses peculiar interest. Saucerotte's case was that of a man, aged 3?, the weight of whose body rose, in the space of four years, from 119 to 178 pounds, by the increase of his bones, the muscles all the while wasting. The head of this man was enormous, his eyes being pushed forward to the level of his forehead, and the lower jaw attaining an immense thickness. Attacks of insensibility and difficulty of breathing characterized his complaint. M. Friedrich has described his patient as a man of 26 years, being one of six children, all of healthy habit, except the youngest exhibiting a minor form of the same affection. At 1?, he began to find his feet and ankles grow large and heavy, then the hands and fingers, the lower and upper limbs becoming of enormous size, due entirely to the growth of the bones, the muscles being wasted; standing, walking, and lying, all difficult; the internal organs healthy, and no disturbance of the brain; medicines ineffectual, except some comfort from cold baths.

Anthropological.

One of the most interesting communications lately made to the anthropological department of the British Association was a short paper by Mr. Hyde Clark, in which he identified the Manyuema or Manyema, the people among whom Dr. Livingstone is known to have so long traveled, with the Niam-Niam or Nya-Nya of the White Nile. According to most reports they are notorious cannibals, and have the edges of their teeth filed into saw form. In the slave market at Cairo it is customary to open the mouth and examine the teeth of any slave exposed for sale, since it is only natural that the Niam-Niam slaves are, from their cannibal propensities, a general undesirable property. Indeed, the author of the paper in question relates an anecdote of a Turkish lady, who, on returning from a journey, found that a Niam-Niam nurse had destroyed and partially devoured the child committed to her charge. Another point of interest connected with these people is the alleged presence of a tail—really an abnormal development of the os coccygis—to the length of about two inches.

Union Railway-Depot in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial, July 25.

Ground was yesterday broken for the grand Union Railway-Depot in this city. The site selected is on William street, near the present railway crossing. The new building will be of vast proportions. The width will be 261 feet, with a proportionate length. It is expected that ultimately all the railways centering in Buffalo will use this depot. . . . By the present arrangement, through passengers will not come within three or four miles of Main street. There will, therefore, be few inducements or attractions for them to stop over and see Buffalo. But, unfavorable to the city as the new site is, it is not as bad as it might have been, and we shall hope that by means of street-cars, which will run to the Union Depot, and omnibus lines, the city will not suffer very much by the change of location.

"Annoying."

The editor of the Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette* took a girl to the circus, and a fellow under the tier of seats insulted her, and the editor went under to chastise the man. The *Gazette* gives the sequel:

"It is rather annoying, when a person goes under a tier of circus-seats to trash an impudent fellow for taking inexcusable liberties, to have the crowd suddenly seized with the impression that the avenging youth is the real offender, and that it is a proper thing to do to send in a man to put a head on him."

A. T. Stewart.

From the New York Sun.

It is probably generally known that Mr. A. T. Stewart took steamer for Europe last week. It is not so generally known that before his departure he made a will. Prior to making this will it was thought advisable to prepare a schedule of his real and personal estate, with its valuation. Upon the completion of the schedule, much to the surprise of Mr. Stewart, and to the greater surprise of his friends, it was found that he was worth one hundred millions of dollars.

A Cruel Father.

Near Lorient, France, a father aged 70 has been sentenced to ten years' transportation for barbarity toward his son, aged 34, who had a mania for switching off the heads of flowers. His father sent for a blacksmith, ordered a chain to be made, which he riveted round his son, and then to the wall of a pig-stye. For three years the unfortunate thus lived; his bed was a heap of manure, and his only companion a pig.

COUNTY COMMIS[SIONERS].

Preliminary Skir[mish ...] the Court-Hou[se ...]

Alderman Bailey's R[...] of "Eurel[...]"

The Board Decid[es ...] the Action [...] Counci[l].

Charges Against Comm[...] in Connection [...] New Jai[l].

The Normal School[...] Miscellaneous [...]

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Preliminary Skirmishing Over the Court-House Plans.

Alderman Bailey's Report in Favor of "Eureka."

The Board Decides to Await the Action of the Council.

Charges Against Commissioner Singer in Connection with the New Jail.

The Normal School Dormitory—Miscellaneous Business.

THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

In the matter of the Great Western Telegraph Company, His Honor Judge Blodgett yesterday decided to admit certain testimony, and fixed the day of hearing for Monday next.

His Honor said that in this matter of the Great Western Telegraph Company he had examined the proof filed for rehearing of the case on the part of the defendant, and had come to the conclusion that upon the case made by the petitioner the Court ought to hear the additional testimony which the defendant wished to offer in reference to the faith in which petitioning creditor holds his indebtedness. The Court did not think it necessary to reopen the entire case, and to hear the whole testimony *de novo*. He thought that the proper practice, that one which would save most time, and do equal justice to all parties, was to hear the additional testimony that the respondent desired to inject into the case. The petition charges that the petitioning creditor's debt is not bona fide. The Court did not see the necessity for taking any other testimony than on that point. Any proof of this kind the Court would deem it proper to hear. In the argument of counsel the other morning, the Court had stated that had this petition been originally filed by Selah Reeve, he should not, under the proof, have deemed Reeve's debt provable under the Bankrupt law. And the question now is: Does Hilton occupy the same position as Assignee of those debts?

After a discussion, it was agreed to take proof on Monday.

WANTS TO REDEEM.

Peter T. Peterson became indebted to various parties, and judgments were had against him, which were held by Andrew D. Swanson. Proceedings were also instituted against Peterson by his wife for divorce and alimony, and the Court decreed Peterson to pay $1,500 in a few days. Unable to raise the money elsewhere he says he had recourse to Swanson, who agreed to lend him the money, and settle his affairs satisfactorily, on the condition that he made over to him certain real estate and property at the southwest corner of May and Indiana streets, simply, as Peterson affirms, as security for the future repayment of the money. To carry out this transaction Peterson executed a deed, which was left at his lawyer's, but Swanson never took it up, or gave any consideration for it. After, on the 13th of January last, Peterson made a second deed, and this Swanson took up, after duly performing his part of the contract, and he now holds it. Peterson is informed that Swanson holds an absolute conveyance of the property, whereas, it was never intended, as Peterson alleges, that he should hold it for anything else than a security. Wherefore, he prays that clouds may be removed from his title, first, by the first deed being declared void and of no effect, and the second being decreed a mortgage, in order that he may redeem the same.

HAAS & STRAUSS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A petition for the adjudication of Haas & Strauss, of Chicago, was yesterday filed by Vyse & Co., Gordon & Co., Dickenson, Hurlbut & Co., Yates, Wharton & Co., and the Tweedy Manufacturing Company, creditors to the extent of $11,476, who allege several preferential payments, namely $8,000 to Greenebaum & Foreman, and $500 to J. Jandorf, and the withdrawing of a large amount of cash surreptitiously from the business. An order of examination, rule to show cause, and provisional warrant of seizure were entered.

BILL TO ENJOIN TAX SALES DEEDS.

Israel P. Rumsey, John W. Rumsey, John L. Stockton, and William E. Stockton, yesterday filed a bill for injunction against Joseph Pollak, County Clerk, Edward Robey, and Ashahel Gage, to restrain the giving of a tax deed for the certain lands in which the complainants have an interest, which have been sold to Robey & Gage at tax sales, the validity of which tax sales the complainants contest. The sales in question are alleged to have taken place under judgments for unpaid taxes payable in 1869, and prior to 1870. The land in question consists of five acres in the east half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 24, Township 40, 13. The grounds urged for the intervention of equity are those already frequently published in similar cases.

Mr. Clough's amendment was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 8.

Mr. Crawford's motion to postpone the matter indefinitely was made, and its parliamentary effect discussed.

Mr. Galloway opposed any delay, since the next two or three sessions would be given up to the equalization of assessments. The minds of all members were made up, and they could vote at once.

Mr. Crawford did not think all the members had made up their minds, or that the architects were suffering for their money.

Mr. Harrison was opposed to all delays for any reason. The plans should be examined by the Board as a whole, and not by its individual members. The preliminary action should be decided upon at once,—what they would do with the reports, etc.

Mr. Singer said it would be hard to see the plans, as they were being removed by authority of the Joint Committee.

Mr. Crawford objected to such action, and believed the Committee had no such authority.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was agreed to—yeas, 8; nays, 6, as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell, and Miller—8.

Nays—Bogue, Clough, Galloway, Harrison, Jones, and Singer—6.

It is understood that this motion allows the matter to be taken up whenever it pleases the Board, and avoids all appearance of deferring too much to the Common Council.

Mr. Singer subsequently explained that the Committee let the plans go, so as to save rent, and since the architects wanted them.

Afterward Mr. Crawford offered the following, which was not adopted:

Resolved, That the Building Committee be instructed to notify all the architects who have plans for the Court-House, to have the same placed upon the walls in Kentucky Block and leave them there until otherwise ordered by this Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The County Collector asked that the Treasurer be ordered to pay over to the South Park the sum of $2,620.04, being the first assessment for park purposes against the Reform School grounds.

On the application of Judge Wallace, it was ordered that that officer have a new chair, the old one being worn out. As a testimonial of the truth of this statement the Court filed in evidence a pair of pantaloons the seat of which was much dilapidated.

A recommendation of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, to pay the Town of Jefferson $300, spent on the approach to the Clybourne avenue bridge, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER SINGER.

The Chair presented the following document:

Perceiving, by the report of the recent meeting of your honorable body, that a certain member made a statement relative to the quality of the cut-stone work used at the County Jail and Criminal Court, I think it right to lay before you a circumstance that has come to my knowledge, namely: That the contractor for said cut-stone work has made over a portion of the contract to a firm in this city, of which the Commissioner who instituted the inquiry and asked for a superintendent, besides the architect, is a member. The gentleman's name I allude to is H. M. Singer, I believe Chairman of your Committee on Public Buildings, and, as a citizen and tax-payer, I object to his controlling both the contract and its superintendence. I further swear that I heard the contractor for the stone work state that he had sub-let the work to H. M. Singer. WILLIAM DUNN.

Signed and sworn to, etc.

On motion of Mr. Ashton, this was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Ashton, Crawford, and Russell.

The following was read and referred to the same Committee:

The undersigned would respectfully represent to your Honorable Board that they are tax-payers of this city, and we are informed that the Committee having in charge the selection of plans for which prizes are to be awarded have made a selection of three plans. The undersigned were informed that the selection has been made through a combination with reference to the personal interests of some members of the Committee and not according to the merits of the various plans presented, and as evidence of the fact, the undersigned would refer to the affidavit hereunto attached. The undersigned would therefore respectfully ask your Honorable Board to appoint a Committee to investigate the matter. HENRY JOHNSTON, and others.

On Saturday, the 24th day of June, I had business in an architect's office, No. 90 LaSalle street, in the City of Chicago, and heard a conversation between Mr. H. M. Singer and another person whom I believe to be the architect who occupies the office on the third story of that building, to this effect: "If you can make alterations so as to agree with the views of the Committee, I and my friends will support your plan, as it will best work in our stone, and that is the stone our Court-House is to be built of." This arrangement seemed agreeable, and so the gentlemen parted with this understanding. I make this statement, not from any personal motive, but in the interests of the truth, and that the public may see how matters of this sort are arranged and effected. MICHAEL HALEY.

Signed and sworn to, &c.

Commissioner Singer observed that the whole thing was an out-and-out falsehood, and, as far as he was concerned, he wanted it investigated.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL DORMITORY.

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred a communication from the head of the Normal School, relative to the erection of a boarding-house there, reported that they believed the erection of a substantial dormitory would add largely to the efficiency of the school in preparing teachers for the use of district schools. Such a building should contain about fifty rooms, and be so modeled that it may be hereafter added to. There should be, also, a kitchen and dining-room, and two bath-rooms. The bed-rooms should be rented at $4 per month. Furniture will be provided by contributions. The students would form in messes and furnish their own board. Such a building could be erected, using the material in the useless Reform School buildings, for $20,000, and probably for less. Whether the county should go to this expense the Committee is not prepared to say. It is also recommended that the County-Attorney be requested to inquire into the bond given by Mr. Beck, of Englewood, to erect a boarding-house costing $12,000, but who has put up one costing only $5,000.

The report was filed.

The Committee on Education was ordered to procure plans and estimates for the cost of the building referred to.

EMPLOYING ENGINEERS.

The Committees on Poor-House and Hospital reported, recommending the Board to appoint engineers for the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, for the County Hospital, and for the Jail and Criminal Court.

Commissioner Ashton favored the letting out the heating of all these institutions to the lowest bidder, the engineer to furnish coal and everything required. He moved to recommit the report, with orders to invite proposals.

The motion was lost and the report agreed to.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. Bogue moved to reconsider the vote by which the bids on the plans for the enlargement of the Insane Asylum were rejected.

Mr. Miller urged the necessity of immediate action, for unless it was soon had the storms of autumn would prevent anything being done this year. It had been objected that one particular kind of brick only could be used, but it appeared that those were the cheapest brick that could be had. He wanted the bids to be opened at once.

Mr. Galloway said readvertising would cost more than all the brick.

Mr. Harris said some of the bids had been withdrawn.

A long and useless debate followed, after which the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. Galloway moved to take a recess till Friday, and then open the bids.

Mr. Crawford moved to advertise again for two days in the leading daily papers.

Mr. Ashton moved that they advertise two days in the city papers, and that the specifications in regard to brick be altered.

This was lost.

Mr. Ashton moved to table the whole business, which was lost,—yeas, Ashton.

Mr. Crawford's amendment was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 6.

Mr. Galloway's motion was adopted. It is understood that all bids withdrawn may be handed in, as well as all others.

It was also ordered that the specifications be so amended as not to limit the brick to those made by any one man.

The Board then took a recess till Friday.

PERSONAL.

J. C. Abbott, U. S. N., is at the Sherman.

Maj. R. H. Savage, of Buffalo, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge James Baker, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. C. Thompson, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. E. A. Wilson, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. W. S. Grant, of Covington, Ky., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. A. Woodwardis among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. James B. Watson, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. A. J. Holmes, of Boone, Iowa, is at Burke's European Hotel.

The Hon. Wm. E. Henry, Mayor of Joliet, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Rev. William C. Staines, Utah Emigrant Agent, New York, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Gen. J. M. Roberts, of Burlington, N. J., is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Maj. J. M. Smith, Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

The Rev. Mrs. Van Cott, the lady missionary, and party, are at the West Side Briggs House. They leave to-day for the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

Mr. W. C. McClure, N. G. of I. O. O. F. and C. C. of K. of P., left for the East yesterday on the way to Long Branch in search of recreation and to recuperate his constitution.

T. H. Pierson, Division Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, left the city on Monday night for Cleveland, where he will spend a few days. The object of his visit is to see about changes on the freight time-card.

The following were at the Sherman House yesterday: H. A. Bodine, New York; I. M. Cate, Boston; F. D. Munson, Grand Haven; S. G. Rand, Detroit; A. Bott, Albany; H. M. Flemming, Bloomington; E. P. Allis, Milwaukee; B. A. Vail, Rahway, N. J.; J. L. Coe, Memphis.

Collector Judd stands fully a tenth of an inch higher than he did a few days ago. He has given a Federal appointment to a woman. Miss Mary Ryan has been assigned to the position of light-house-keeper at the new light-house at South Chicago, with a salary of $540 a year.

It is rumored that Capt. Hickey, ex-commander of the South Side police force, will soon commence the publication in this city of an illustrated weekly newspaper devoted to crime and criminals. The Captain can furnish matter for articles that will astonish a great many people.

H. D. Cogswell and wife, Bloomington; M. T. Close, Iowa City, Ia.; C. H. Moore, Clinton, Ill.; Charles H. Gates, Chatsworth, Ill.; E. R. Ulrich, Springfield, Ill.; George Perkins, Polo, Ill.; D. W. Hughes, St. Louis; G. B. Sawens, Danville, Ill.; B. Wright, Milwaukee, are at the Commercial.

A party of twenty-eight city officials of Philadelphia may be expected here shortly. They left on a tour last Saturday which will extend as far west as the Pacific Ocean. Mayor Stokley, Chief Commissioner Dickinson, and a number of members of the two branches of the City Council are of the party.

Among the arrivals at the Central House yesterday were: J. Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent C. & St. L. R. R.; R. R. Gaskill, St. Joseph, Mich.; Col. M. S. Pritchard, Washington; T. J. Hoffman, Bloomington; J. W. Turner, Cleveland; Thomas S. Ferron, Philadelphia; James DeLand, Clinton, Iowa.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific, yesterday: Henry Thomas, New York; H. S. Cummings, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Brother, Shreveport, La.; J. C. Way, St. Louis; H. A. Taylor, New York; L. C. Hanna, St. Paul; J. H. Lacy, Omaha; W. L. Adams, Troy; Allen B. Lemmon, Topeka, Kan.; A. Bevis, St. Louis; B. W. Hackett, Boston; E. M. Downer, Ohio.

The following were the prominent guests at the South Side Briggs House yesterday: The Rev. L. L. Peasiee, Indianapolis; D. Drew and wife, Iowa; A. Stevely, Fond du Lac; E. Richards, Pekin; J. W. Norton, Grand Rapids; F. A. DeWilde, New York; H. M. Terry, Santa Cruz; H. A. Shaw, Boston; E. H. Craig, Sioux City; G. R. Topliff, New York; E. H. More, Dubuque; O. D. Sanborn, Chenoa.

T. F. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, returned on Sunday from New York, where he has been sojourning for a couple of weeks past. He says that the general impression among New York railroad men and capitalists is that they will not be apt to send any more money to assist in Chicago railroad enterprises, if the Grangers continue in their present course of action.

The death of Mr. Charles F. Davis, which is noticed in our obituary column this morning, will bring a grievous shock to a large circle in this city to whom he was endeared by his noble character and manly virtues. It is hardly a year since he removed with his young wife to Colorado, where his prospects for life were most flattering. The sincerest sympathy will follow the nearly-distracted widow in her sudden desolation.

Jno. T. Cheney, Dixon; C. J. Ames, Essex; the Rev. W. H. Window, Allen's Grove; Charles E. Whiteman, St. Louis; William G. Wells, Clinton, Wis.; N. Uhl, Dixon; J. D. Rexford, "St. Charles Hotel," Cairo; J. H. Newland, Valparaiso; A. W. Briggs, *Argus*, Atlanta; G. A. Hunt, St. Paul; A. G. Weller, Milwaukee; A. Greenwood, Boston; Robert Allen, Wilmington, and E. W. Taylor, St. Louis, are at the West Side Briggs.

State Senator Palmer, of Iroquois County, was in the city yesterday. He said the Railroad law is giving dissatisfaction in his section; that the Republican Committee of his county has decided to refrain from putting a ticket in the field, fearing it would be beaten; that the farmers will soon hold a mass convention, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of party servitude, and that the ticket they nominate will surely be elected.

Parepa's singing this year will, it is said, be confined to a single song, "Sleep, baby, sleep."

James Gerry, a Pennsylvania member of Congress, 1839-43, died in York County, Pa., last week.

Prof. John W. Burgess, late of Knox College, Illinois, has been selected for one of the vacant professorships at Amherst College.

C. F. J. Moeller, Danish Consul at Milwaukee, wants to be the Republican candidate in Wisconsin for Commissioner of Emigration.

W. N. Byers, of the Denver *News*, accompanies Prof. Hayden in his journey of exploration through the southern portion of Colorado and around the Parks.

Louis W. Crofoot, of Pontiac, Mich., under appointment to West Point, has had three fingers mangled in a circular saw, and is fearful of being thereby disqualified.

Miss Fanny W. Roberts, of Kittery, Me., a licensed preacher, has been given authority by the Governor of Maine to solemnize marriages—the first instance of the kind in that State.

A summer resident of Newport offers to give Caleb Cushing the rent of a beautiful villa on Bellvue avenue, south of Webster street, if he will occupy it during the dog days of that locality.

J. Hale Sypher, one of the Louisiana salary-grabbers (and carpet-bagger), has put $10,000 in the site of a mansion which he proposes to erect at Washington in order that he may live there as befits a Congressman.

Donnan, one of the Iowa salary-grabbers, has found another haven for his'n. He is fast placing it where it will do the most good. Not long since he put a thousand of it into a grand piano. Now he has put another thousand into a fine set of furniture, lately ordered in Dubuque. Where he will "place" his other $3,000 we wot not.—*Dubuque Herald.*

Earl Granville was pressed to receive a present of diamonds from the Persian Shah, but positively declined, on the ground that his position would not permit an acceptance of the donation. Were Grant to be asked what he thought of such unpresidential conduct on the part of the Earl, he would probably defined as the biggest d—d (which stands for diamond) fool out.—*St. Louis Times.*

The Democratic candidates for Governor of Wisconsin during the past sixteen years are: In 1857, J. B. Cross, of Milwaukee; 1859, Harrison C. Hobart, then of Chilton, now of Milwaukee; 1861, Benjamin Ferguson, of Beaver Dam; 1863, Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee; 1865, Harrison C. Hobart, then of Chilton, now of Milwaukee; 1867, John J. Talmadge, of Milwaukee; 1869, Charles D. Robinson, of Green Bay; 1871, James R. Doolittle, of Racine, now of Chicago. All of these gentlemen are alive.

The two most important Post-Offices in Kentucky are held by women—at Louisville, Mrs. Porter, formerly of Covington, and daughter of the late Gov. James T. Morehead; at Covington, Mrs. Sultana S. Farrell, nee Sebree. It may not be out of place to explain why our new Postmistress was named Sultana. Her father was a steamboat man, and at the time of her birth he was the commander of the peerless Sultana, at that time the queen of the Western rivers. And so it happened that the name of the pride of the waters was bestowed upon the pet of the household.—*Covington Journal.*

The Duke of Manchester, who is now in Canada, and who will, of course, not neglect so great an opportunity to visit Chicago, is of the house of Montacute (now Montagu), of an antiquity coeval with that of the Conquest. In the reign of Edward III., Sir William Montacute was created Earl of Salisbury, which title continued in his descendants until the death of the fourth and last Earl at the siege of Orleans in France, in the time of Henry VI. From a younger branch of this family was descended Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1546, and the common ancestor of the Dukes of Montagu (extinct) and Manchester, and of the Earls of Sandwich and Halifax (extinct). Sir Henry Montagu, grandson of the Chief Justice, was the first Earl of Manchester; he was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in 1615, and raised to the Peerage in 1620 as Baron of Kimbolten (the name of the present family residence), and Viscount Mandeville, and in 1625 Earl of Manchester. The second Earl was General of the Parliamentary forces in the time of the Rebellion; he had five wives, but issue by only one. The fourth Earl, who was an active supporter of the Revolution, was in 1719 created Duke of Manchester. The titles have descended to William Drogo Montagu, the present and seventh Duke, born in 1823 and succeeded to the titles in 1855. The Duke is accompanied by his eldest son and prospective successor, Viscount Mandeville, now in his 21st year, and unmarried.

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS.

Effect of the Abolition of Duty on Tea, Coffee, and Sugar—Increase in the Number of Importers—Value of Imports—Marine Hospital Tax.

The wonderful impetus which has been given to the trade of Chicago since the fire scarcely seems to be appreciated by the public at large, for the reason that it is difficult to obtain the figures to show what the increase has been. A glance at the returns of the Custom-House in this city furnishes some idea of what that increase is. It is a little over a year ago that the duty on tea, coffee, and sugar was abolished, and that on other articles of merchandise considerably reduced. At that time there were only from thirty to thirty-five regular importers in the city; to-day there are no less than 125 or 130 regular importers, with quite an army of occasional purchasers in foreign markets. A year ago the number of officers engaged by the Custom-House authorities in the collection of customs was from 35 to 40; to-day it is not less than 75. But the most astonishing figures are those which relate to the duties themselves. The exact amount collected during the fiscal year from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872, cannot be ascertained, as the records of the department were consumed in the fire. For the nine months between the fire and June 30, 1872, the duties paid at this port amounted to $1,065,594.27, which, upon the average of $118,399.36 a month, would be at the rate of $1,420,792.32, in gold, of course. For the year ending June 30, 1873, the amount collected was $2,150,160.73, showing an excess over the returns of the year preceding of $729,368.41, and this, too, in the face of the abolition and reduction of duties above referred to.

The figures from the Collector's office are especially noteworthy. The value of the imports was about $2,750,000 in gold; the duty paid upon this value was $2,150,160.73,—not far from cent per cent.

Since August, 1870, the sailors, who had been previously taxed 20 cents per month in support of the Marine Hospital, were required to pay double that amount. For the year ending June 30, 1873, the receipts from this source amounted to $7,858.66. This is dedicated exclusively to the Marine Hospital, and cannot be applied in any other direction. The tonnage tax amounted to $8,530.56, and the fees for steamboat inspection to $6,293.05,—making up a total of receipts at the Custom-House for the twelve months of about $2,200,000.

Popular Collars.

The Elmwood and Warwick are the only collars made with all the edges folded. This peculiarity makes them the most popular collars of the day. All first-class furnishing stores keep them for sale.

THE LAW COURTS.

Admission of New Evidence in the Great Western Telegraph Case.

A Conveyance that Ought to be A Mortgage.

Attempt to Enjoin the County Clerk from Issuing Tax Sale Deeds.

Haas & Strauss in Bankruptcy—The Criminal Court—The Courts Condensed—New Suits.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present, Commissioners Bogue, Singer, Galloway, Jones, Harrison, Herting, Lonergan, Crawford, Ashton, Russell, Pahlman, Harris, Clough, and some architects and contractors.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

The special order, which was the consideration of the Court-House plans, was taken up.

Mr. Ashton moved to postpone the whole matter until the Common Council had acted on it.

Mr. Galloway wanted to know what position that put the Board in. He wanted a definite time.

Mr. Ashton said the action must be joint to be good, and, the Council being the larger body, the Board should not take the initiative.

Mr. Harrison did not think the argument good, for it applied equally to the Council, whose action was invalid till concurred in by the Board, which really represented a larger constituency than the Council. Action might be postponed, but not for the reason alleged. He was willing to go on and give the Council a clue.

Mr. Clough moved to postpone for a week.

Mr. Crawford said a minority report would be made to the Council by Ald. Bailey, and it would be well to wait till it was in.

Mr. Bogue said a copy of it was then on the Clerk's desk.

Its reading was called for, but objected to by Mr. Ashton, who questioned the right of an Alderman to make a report to a Board of which he was not a member. The Commissioners could recognize no minority report from him.

Mr. Harrison and others argued in favor of Bailey's right, since he was member of a Joint Committee.

The Chair ruled the report in order.

The rules were suspended, and the report read as follows. It was signed only by M. B. Bailey:

I have seen fit to refuse to attach my signature to the report of the majority of the Joint Committee, and for several good and sufficient reasons. In the first place, I am satisfied that the award of the several prizes, as dictated by said majority, is wrong in principle and in fact. Since the time when the plans were first placed on exhibition I have given them considerable study, at considerable loss to myself in the way of valuable time consumed. I made almost daily visits to the Kentucky Block, and, aided by experts, I carefully studied the various details of construction, and the manner of locating the several official and judicial departments of the city and county. The task was one of great magnitude, but I was encouraged by the thought that my efforts would be recognized at some future period in our municipal history. In no wise discouraged by the attempts made upon my peace of mind by the several architects and their numerous friends, I went ahead without fear or favor, determined to do my duty towards the people of this city and county. Finally, the time came when the Joint Committee determined to make the award of three prizes. I was deeply interested in the result, but, to my great disappointment, meritorious plans were not recognized by the combination of said Joint Committee. After innumerable balloting, the awards were made by a bare majority vote. Of the three selected, only one was, in my opinion, fit to be awarded, and that one was "Eureka;" but, instead of being first on the list, it was placed at the bottom. Anxious not to be discourteous to my fellow-committeemen by disclosing the method by which this result was brought about, I will simply state that the daily newspapers were not far from right when they stated that it was done through certain influences in the way of personal appeals at a time when merit alone should have been the test. In this, my minority report, I desire to say that I find in a careful examination that Thomas Tilly, architect of plan No. 3, is, in my opinion, entitled to the first prize of $5,000; that Armstrong & Egan, architects of plan No. 4, are entitled to the second prize of $2,000; and that Dixon & Hamilton, architects of plan No. 47, are entitled to the third prize of $1,000. In conclusion, I desire to call attention to the fact that the three members of the Board of Public Works of Chicago voted each time in the selection of the plans. I insist that this was improper on their part, for I claim that they had no authority whatever to vote in the award of the three prizes, any more than the Board of Health, the Board of Education, or any other Board, for that matter. M. B. BAILEY.

SALE OF A LUNATIC'S PROPERTY.

Yesterday morning a petition was filed in the matter of Martha M. Burke, a lunatic, in the Circuit Court, on behalf of the J. Foster Parkhurst Committee, for the sale of property belonging to her estate, in Cook County, under an order granted on the report of Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the lunatic by the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

The petition and papers were taken before Judge Williams, and the matter investigated, upon the conclusion of which R. B. Bacon was appointed guardian ad litem of the minor Burkes, and a decree was entered for the sale of the north 50 feet of the south 83 feet of Lot 10 in Bailey's subdivision of the east half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 38, 14.

THE PHENIX PRESS AND TOOLS COMPANY.

In the disputed partnership affairs of John Lauer and George C. Tobias, carrying on business in the name and style of the Phenix Press and Tools Company, in which recourse was had to chancery by Lauer, for an accountancy, as reported in THE TRIBUNE, in Lauer v. Tobias, the matter having come before Judge Williams for a hearing, the Court yesterday ordered a decree to be entered appointing a Receiver of the partnership estate. By consent, Gustavus E. Busch received the appointment.

DIVORCE WANTED.

Godfried Verkallan yesterday petitioned for divorce from his wife Anna, alleging a sufficiently deplorable state of things on the part of her who swore to love, honor, and obey. He states that she became improperly intimate with a certain butcher, a married man, and that when he obtained proof positive of her guilt and charged her with it, she deserted him and eloped with her paramour. By and by the butcher in his turn deserted her, and she next turns up as the mistress of a barber, with whom she is believed to be now living.

HEAVY SUITS.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Augustus T. Post commenced suit against the Board of Supervisors of Warren County, Illinois, in assumpsit, $30,000 damages; and John Kilkenny against the Catholic Bishop of Chicago, in assumpsit, $10,000 damages.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Valentine Clark, larceny, was sent to the Reform-School for one year.

John Eunice, robbery, found guilty by a jury and term fixed at five years in the Penitentiary. Motion for new trial.

Joseph Clark, larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, former plea withdrawn, and sent to the House of Correction for six months.

E. S. Benning, larceny, sent on plea to the House of Correction for six months.

Johanna Kinney, larceny, former plea withdrawn, and plea of petit larceny substituted; sentence suspended.

John Henderson, larceny, jury trial.

John McNally, assault with intent to do bodily injury, jury trial, found guilty, and sentenced on verdict to sixty days in the House of Correction.

George Kopp, plea of guilty to petit larceny, and sent to the House of Correction for ninety days.

Harry Bonner, using personal violence; jury trial. Verdict guilty. Sentence suspended.

All the prisoners found guilty this term whose sentences have not been suspended will be sentenced by Judge Porter this morning at 9 o'clock.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

An order was made referring to the Register to ascertain whether all creditors have proved their claims, and consent to a discharge, in the matter of Wight & Stevens.

Objections to dismissing proceedings in the matter of C. H. Scanlon were withdrawn, and the rule dismissing the case made absolute.

An order was entered in the matter of Joseph R. Wight et al., dismissing proceedings, unless objections are filed by Monday morning, that the warrant of seizure be set aside, and the property be delivered back to the debtors.

Discharge was issued in the matter of Peter Adler.

In the matter of Warren & Cregan, against whom rule to show cause was entered on Friday, a warrant of seizure issued yesterday.

L. B. Carswell, in the estate of Lewis W. Cass, yesterday petitioned for the sale of Lots 25, 26, and 31, Block 13, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the east ½ of Sec. 31, 39, 14, mortgaged to secure two notes, and an order was made accordingly.

The Marshal, having returned the adjudication of Franklin Lount, not found, the Court made an order for adjudication by publication.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

Thomas A. Moran, as Receiver, appointed by the Superior Court, Chancery Side, in a suit now pending for partnership accounting of the estate of David Henry and Abraham Van Buskirk, yesterday commenced suit against Stephen Keogh for the restoration of two judgments obtained against him by the said firm for $234.87 and $271.89, respectively.

E. N. Marks yesterday entered judgment against E. Kauter, in the Superior Court, for $532.50.

Charles McMaster yesterday replevined a dark bay horse, aged 9 years, named "Joe," alleged to be detained by C. A. Avery & Sons, at their stable, Union Stock Yards, valued at $300.

David Lindauer, of the firm of Clayburg, Einstein & Co., yesterday in the Circuit Court commenced suit for replevin of 137 business coats from John Hinterman.

The Board of Trustees of the Olivitt Baptist Church, by W. C. Phillips, one of the Trustees, yesterday replevined a small pipe organ of Brush, Son & Co., 45 South Canal street, said organ being valued at $300.

Charles E. Guild, executor of the last will and testament of William H. Dale, yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit in the Circuit Court against Robert Slade, Jr.; $1,000 damages.

James M. Adsit, yesterday, in the Circuit Court, filed a creditor's bill against John McArthur to recover from him a judgment for $3,215.28, obtained against David M. Ford, alleging that said Ford possesses an interest in the foundry works and land on which it is built, on the southeast corner of Kingsbury and Erie streets, nominally belonging to McArthur.

Frederick Schwarz yesterday commenced suit in trespass, $5,000 damages, v. John and Helen Schwarz, in the Superior Court.

Bucknor S. Morris yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court to restore the record destroyed by fire in 1871 of suits against Henry W. Koch, and James Sedden and Thomas Greyland, of ejectment from Lot 2, Block 44, in the original Town of Chicago.

Moses Ashes commenced suit in the Superior Court, in trespass, $3,000 damages, against George A. Hartman, Leopold J. Zeiner, and Joseph Brunswick.

Emily F. C. Johnstone yesterday replevined certain property conveyed to her by Alexander McDonald by chattel mortgage, comprising a painters', gasfitters', and plumbers' stock of goods, valued at $300.

Adam Kolb yesterday distrained the goods of Clarence A. Staples, James D. Fannings, George H. Warren, C. E. White, and Arabella Stewart, No. 87 South Halsted street, for rent, $450.

Judge Porter leaves to-day for New York City, where he will probably spend the greater part of the vacation.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Augustus T. Post v. The Board of Supervisors of Warren County, Ill.; assumpsit, $30,000.——John Kilkenny v. The Catholic Bishop of Chicago; assumpsit, $10,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,941—Bucknor S. Morris v. Henry W. Koch; petition to restore copy of record. 7,942—Same v. James Sedden and Thomas Greyland; same. 7,943—Charles E. Guild, executor of the last will and testament of William H. Dale, deceased, v. Robert Slade, Jr.; assumpsit, $1,000. 7,944—James M. Adsit v. David M. Ford; creditor's bill, $3,215.28. 7,945—In the matter of Martha M. Burke, a lunatic; petition of J. Foster Parkhurst, Committee; application to sell lands. 7,946—David Lindauer, of the firm of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., v. John Hinterman; replevin of about 137 business coats. 7,947—W. C. Phillips, one of the Trustees of the Olivitt Baptist Church, v. Brush, Son & Co., 45 South Canal street; replevin of one small pipe organ, valued at $300. 7,948—Peter F. Peterson v. Andrew D. Swanson; bill to declare deed void.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,406—H. B. Franklin v. Michael J. O'Brien; assumpsit, $800. 44,407—Appeal. 44,408—E. N. Marks v. E. Kanter; judgment by confession, $532.50. 44,409—David Henry and Abraham Van Buskirk v. Stephen Keogh; petition to supply record of judgment for $234.87. 44,410—Same v. Same; same, for $271.89. 44,411—Elvinia L. v. Victor Samson; divorce. 44,412—Charles McMaster v. William T. Ball; replevin of one dark bay horse, aged 9, named Joe, at the stable of C. A. Avery & Sons, Union Stock Yards; value, $300. 44,413—Godfried v. Anna Verkollan; divorce. 44,414—Adam Kolb v. Clarence A. Staples, James D. Fanning, George H. Warren, C. E. White, and Arabella Steward; distress for rent, $450. 44,415—Jonathan D. Arms v. Timothy L. Miller; assumpsit, $600. 44,416—Israel P. Rumsey, John W. Rumsey, John L. Stockton, and William E. Stockton v. Joseph Pollak, Edward Roby, and Asahel Gage, or their assigns; bill. 44,417—Appeal. 44,418—Morris Ashes v. George A. Hartman et al.; trespass, $3,000. 44,419—Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Co. v. Julius Kirchoff; assumpsit, $500. 44,420—Emily F. C. Johnstone v. Alex. McDonald; replevin, $300. 44,421—Frederick Schwarz v. John and Helen Schwarz; trespass, $5,000.

CITY IN BRIEF.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad are about to modify the rates of their Iowa tariff. The altered tariff will show a slight general reduction.

Mr. Peter Kohler, of No. 510 State street, accidentally shot himself in the right arm, Sunday evening, inflicting a very serious and painful wound.

A stock-drover named Bimmick met with his death on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on Sunday last, by falling under the train from a freight-truck. The deceased was horribly mangled.

At an early hour yesterday morning thieves entered the store of Rindskopf, Barbee & Co., Nos. 75 and 77 Wabash avenue, and stole about $50 worth of clothing.

Mr. Michael Casey, proprietor of a saloon on Michigan street, near the corner of Clark, yesterday found a pocketbook containing a large sum of money and some papers, which he is anxious to return to the rightful owner. The latter should call immediately and prove his property.

The alarm of fire from Box 168 at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the burning of a barrel of shavings, in the basement of No. 377 Sedgwick street. No damage.

A new Silsby fire-engine was tested at the foot of LaSalle street, yesterday morning, in the presence of the Mayor, Fire Commissioners, and the principal officers of the Fire Department. Spectators who claimed to be experts appeared satisfied with the exhibition.

About midnight of Sunday a young man, John Weimers, 19 years of age, residing at No. 56 Bismarck court, was stabbed in the right breast, while engaged in a fight in a dance house on Bickerdike street, between Fourth and Indiana streets, by Daniel Harrison. Dr. Lund pronounced the wound not serious.

All nationalities who are in sympathy with the French Republic are respectfully requested to send representatives to a meeting to be held at the Sherman House, on the 2d of August, at 8 p. m., to make arrangements for a celebration on the 5th of September.

The troubles among the Union and non-Union stonecutters of the city yesterday took another turn, by one of the non-Union men swearing out warrants before Justice Haines for the arrest of three Union men for intimidating himself and others, and threatening them with violence.

In a fit of temporary insanity, John Diering, a hardware merchant at No. 51 Chicago avenue, attempted to commit suicide, at 1 o'clock yesterday, by jumping into the river from the Chicago avenue bridge. He was rescued from drowning by a deck-hand on a passing tug-boat, and taken to his house by Officer Nolan, where he speedily recovered.

At half-past 9 o'clock Sunday night burglars entered the Aurora Silver Works, Nos. 272 and 274 State street, by a front basement window. Soon after, one of the proprietors entered the building, and, seeing the thieves, went after a police-officer. During his absence the burglars escaped. They took no property with them, but about $500 worth of silver was found in a basket ready to be transported.

It appears that Mr. John C. Shafer, of Washington, D. C., did not commit suicide, as his friends had every reason to suspect. Like a sensible man, he came to Chicago when he found himself suffering from a fit of despondency, caused by financial embarrassments, and completely recovered his spirits in a short time. The Washington *Chronicle* of the 25th says Shafer had telegraphed to his wife that he was stopping here with a brother-in-law.

The depot reading-room in the Michigan Southern & Rock Island passenger depot is a success. Over 1,900 persons visited the room during the past four weeks, quite a number of whom were ladies. There are over 100 newspapers on file from the leading cities, and quite a number of magazines, all of which are free to the public. The management wishes to acknowledge the receipt of 150 yards of matting from several gentlemen, to whom they are much obliged.

The Special Committee appointed by the Detroit Common Council to visit this city and examine the pavement in vogue here, has returned and reported in favor of our present system of putting the blocks on the ground without boards under them, or strips or tar between them, which saves patent fees and royalty, and from 25 to 40 per cent in the cost of laying the pavement, as well as the subsequent saving in repairs, opening the street to put down sewer, water, gas, etc. The matter has been sent to another special committee.

The school-house connected with St. John's Catholic Church, of which the Rev. Father Waldron is the pastor, has been undergoing extensive alteration for some time past, the cost of which will amount to something like $4,000. The building will be ready for use immediately after vacation, and the parents of the children attending the school owe Father Waldron a debt of gratitude for the pains he has taken to provide a well-ventilated and comfortable place for the little ones to study in.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a pair of horses attached to a buggy ran away on West Monroe street, near Halsted, upsetting the vehicle, and throwing the occupants, a lady and gentleman, on the sidewalk. The gentleman sustained some slight bruises, and his companion suffered dislocation of the shoulder. Her name could not be ascertained, but it is understood that she has charge of the lace department in the store of Ross & Gossage.

The careless use of fire-arms is becoming almost an epidemic. Yesterday John Dick, a young man 19 years old, residing at No. 40 Gardner street, while cleaning a small Smith & Wesson revolver, accidentally discharged it, the ball striking his mother in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. The young man is almost crazed at the thought of killing his mother.

It has been the custom in Chicago among shippers to send brandy and other liquors to this port in small kegs, whereas the regulations require that all casks and vessels, other than bottles, shall be of the capacity of 14 gallons—why, nobody knows. The custom has been to bring brandy in by stowing several kegs in a hogshead and having it gauged in this way. One shipper who attempted, last week, to run in some brandy from Montreal on this system was captured, and 100 gallons of the precious fluid seized. The case is now under consideration by the department.

The last number of the New York *Independent* has the following graceful compliment: "The *Interior*, which, we may say here, is not profuse in its compliments to the *Independent*—quite otherwise—has suddenly taken rank as the ablest Presbyterian journal in the country." It may not be generally known that to a native Chicago boy, B. N. Patterson, Jr., the enviable position the *Interior* has so recently obtained is largely due. Its news and spicy local columns are under his management, and they are certainly equal if not superior to those of any of the Presbyterian journals. It is a source of great pride that one of our own young men is showing the old fogies "down East" how to make a live religious newspaper.

We really wish some one had the power to force the official noses of the Hon. Board of Public Works to breathe the intolerable stench that issues from the sewer at Twenty-second street for a couple of hours each day till an opening is made for it outside of the breakwater. One dose, we opine, would be sufficient. They would make 2:40 time for the contractors, and have it done in short order. It is an unbearable nuisance to one of the largest and best residence portions of the city, and should be abated at once. Its foul odors are positively dangerous to the health of the surrounding residents. The cholera is all around us, and no effort should be spared to remove every cause that will be likely to produce it. In behalf of a suffering public, we again bespeak the attention of the "powers that be" to this death-dealing sewer.

During the past week and since our last report Messrs. McVicker and Bross, of the Committee of the Academy of Sciences, have obtained the following life members to this excellent institution: John A. Tyrrell, W. H. Ovington, H. N. Hibbard, William H. Bradley, B. Lowenthal, J. S. Kendall, B. F. Allen, William D. Kerfoot, Edson Keith, and J. Alder Ellis. The terms are $100 cash, balance in one, two, three, and four years with 6 per cent. George Schneider, Esq., made a donation of $100. Messrs. McVicker and Bross hope to obtain within the next few days at least twenty-five life memberships among our leading citizens; and, if even all the other members of the Committee do as well, the Academy will be in funds to put it in splendid condition. It ought to be done without delay. No other investment of a like amount of money will give more real character to the city, or be of greater permanent advantage to those who come after us.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, July 28.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

7:30 a. m.	77	1:00 p. m.	91
8:00 a. m.	79	1:30 p. m.	90
8:30 a. m.	82	2:00 p. m.	90
9:00 a. m.	85	2:30 p. m.	90
9:30 a. m.	87	3:00 p. m.	90
10:00 a. m.	89	3:30 p. m.	90
10:30 a. m.	90	4:00 p. m.	91
11:00 a. m.	92	4:30 p. m.	88
11:30 a. m.	91	5:00 p. m.	85
12:00 m.	92	5:30 p. m.	81
12:30 p. m.	91	6:00 p. m.	74

EDUCATIONAL.

Adrian Institute for Young Ladies,
UNIONTOWN, NEW JERSEY.
Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS and Mrs. M. E. BAEBLER, Principals.
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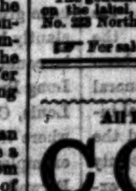

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "School."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 23d April last the $100,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, July 29, 1873.

Latest information from the Custom-House is to the effect that no Republican nominations for city officers will be made this fall.

The "grand rounds" of fast trotters commences at Cleveland to-day. Within the next four weeks the large sum of $180,000 is to be paid to the best horses at Cleveland, Buffalo, Utica, and Springfield, Mass.

The Common Council laid on the table the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee that the petition of the Trades-Unions concerning the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law in the Board of Public Works be referred to that department. Mr. Reuben Cleveland was confirmed as Police Commissioner.

Merriam, the only one of the Minneapolis party whom the Manitoban Dogberry judged bailable, was released yesterday. Two of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of Manitoba became his sureties, to the surprise and chagrin of the Manitoban authorities. Attorney-General Clarke still refuses to deliver up the $25,000 taken from two of the Americans, although the Court has ordered him to do so.

Des Moines sends word that Iowa grain and cattle dealers are sending their shipments eastward by the way of St. Louis instead of Chicago since the inauguration of the Illinois Railroad law. This kindles a hope in St. Louis that she may command this trade hereafter, and to that end she will bestir herself to make connection between the North Missouri Road and the railways of Iowa.

Policemen are no longer allowed to visit saloons on Sunday in citizens' clothes to entrap the proprietors into giving them drinks, and thereby gain evidence for prosecuting them for violation of the law. The matter was brought before the Police Board yesterday. Superintendent Washburn explained that he had authorized officers to wear citizens' clothes, but not to buy drinks, and the Board forbade any officer to repeat this practice.

The anti-Butler movement initiated by Judge Hoar, John M. Forbes, W. W. Rice, and Estes Howe has been followed by a significant article in the Boston *Advertiser*. None of the Boston newspapers have yet declared that they would "bolt" if Butler were nominated, but the *Advertiser*, after characterizing Butler and his supporters as "political banditti," remarks gravely that "all parties are to take a new departure within the next two or three years."

Mrs. Clive, the English author who suffered so terrible a death on the 16th inst., wrote some poems which gained the favorable notice of the *Quarterly Review* so long ago as 1840. She was the author of several works of fiction, among them "Paul Ferroll," which has been a very popular novel. She was 72 years old, and has been helpless for many years. She was burned to death while working at her writing-desk, a spark from the fire having ignited her dress, and her feebleness rendering it impossible for her to save herself.

The 9th inst. was the day at Vienna for a universal exposition of the mowing and reaping machines on show there, but it was practically an American exhibition. The English and French manufacturers declined to stand the test of comparison with the Yankee machines, so that the Americans had but four European competitors. Everything that stupidity and lack of foresight could do seems to have been done by the managers to prevent a satisfactory trial; but, despite these drawbacks, the exhibition is said to have been very fine.

In St. Louis they have a floating rendering-establishment—a steamboat named Flora, upon which dead animals are received and worked up. Flora, however, has not the perfume which her name suggests. Indeed, the people of St. Louis have been very indignant with Flora since the cholera got there. They have held meetings in the First Ward, and then Flora would sail up the river to the Second Ward, stealing and giving odor as she passed. Then the Second Warders would get mad, and hold meetings, and resolve to burn Flora, whereupon Flora would slip away to the Third Ward, and so on. There never were such ungrateful people as those who live in St. Louis. After the Captain of the Flora has done his best to accommodate them by distributing the perfume evenly over the whole city, even then they are not satisfied!

Consul Thurington, of Aspinwall, on whose information Commander Reed of the Kansas acted in giving the Virginius safe conduct to sea beyond the reach of the Spanish man-of-war lying in wait for her, is said to have arrived in this country with an official statement of the facts of the case. Nothing now is made known except the rumor that since her release the Virginius has landed a cargo of arms and ammunition on the Cuban coast. It was on the ground that she had committed such an offense before, and was probably about to repeat it, that the Spanish commander denounced her as a pirate, and asked that she be seized and sent to be tried by the United States Admiralty Courts. This was refused by Commander Reed, on the assurance of Consul Thurington that the Virginius was an American vessel sailing regularly under the American flag.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday. Mess pork was 25c per brl lower, closing at $15.30@15.50 cash, and $15.30@15.40 seller August. Lard was in fair demand and steady at $7.87½@7.90 per 100 lbs for winter, and $7.50 for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 7½c for shoulders, 8⅝c for short ribs, 9c for short clear, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and 1c higher, closing at 93c bid per gallon. Lake freights were less active and a shade easier, at 5@6½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active and unchanged. Wheat was dull at about the same average as on Saturday, closing weak, at $1.20⅞ seller the month, and $1.13⅞ seller August. Corn was active and ⅝@⅝c lower, closing at 35½c cash, and 35⅞@35⅝c seller August. Oats were active and ⅛@⅜c lower, closing at 27@27⅛c cash, and 26@26⅛c seller August. Rye was inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 56@57c. Barley was quiet and steady, at 80c for new No. 2, seller September. The hog market was fairly active and steady, at $4.30@4.85. There was a moderate amount of trading in beef cattle at about former rates. Sheep ruled quiet and steady at $3.00@5.00.

It appears that the proposition to re-elect Gen. Grant for a third term is not mere idle talk. The Pennsylvania newspapers now report Simon Cameron as pronounced in its favor. The threatened squabble among ambitious Republican politicians has suggested to many of the organs and the working politicians absolute fealty to Gen. Grant as the surest means of maintaining harmony in the party. A fair sample of this spirit is found in the Elizabeth (Pa.) *Monitor*, which says:

> Ulysses S. Grant will be renominated for a third term, and his triumphant election will very naturally follow. Gen. Grant will be President of this country just as long as he continues to do right by all classes and conditions. The people have the disposition of this great office, and the politicians, if they attempt to thwart the honest masses, will be set aside, and made to take back seats.

This looks even beyond a third term. It is a distinct intimation that Gen. Grant has a permanent lien on the Presidential office during good behavior. This will be construed by Republicans to mean as long as Gen. Grant continues to behave no worse than he has behaved heretofore. We have already expressed the conviction that the movement should be encouraged, because Gen. Grant is probably the fittest representative of his party and its purposes, and we now simply note the progress that the movement is making.

DECAY OF OFFICIAL INTEGRITY.

Our exchanges from all parts of the country tell of an unusual number of cases of official dishonesty in the smaller and local offices. These delinquencies include all grades of officials, from Attorneys-General and State Treasurers down to County Treasurers, School Commissioners, and even Constables. So general and so frequent are these cases that they can be attributed to nothing else than a torpid public sentiment. Public officers are not really selected by the people, and hence feel no responsibility to them. They are now selected by party caucuses, and these caucuses are controlled mainly by the men who hold the offices. Thus, for instance, in Iowa, there has been a defalcation in the State Treasury, and, though the State has an Attorney-General and a Governor, and there are courts and grand juries in session all over the State, there has been no effectual step taken to recover the money or punish the defaulter. In Minnesota, there have been two State Treasurers in succession who have used and squandered the public money, and loaned it to other politicians without adequate security, but there is no prosecution, no recovery, and no disclosure permitted, lest it hurt the party—that is to say, the leaders who had the money. In Michigan, a State officer recently issued a State patent to certain parties for land which the State did not own; this land was purchased in good faith at its full value by actual settlers. The Attorney-General of the State has evinced extraordinary zeal to dispossess the innocent purchasers, but no prosecutions have been made against the officers who committed the original fraud. In various counties of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, there have been discoveries that county and other local Treasurers have been using the public money, and are now unable or unwilling to refund it, and that their bail is worthless. In Ohio, there exists a like condition of things, and in Fairfield County there has been a most extraordinary official robbery. In 1867, a Treasurer was elected who placed the business in the hands of his son, who, as is now reported, "began stealing in the forenoon of the day he entered upon the duties of his office." He made a combination with the County Auditor by which, since 1867, the county has been robbed of over $100,000, and the investigation is not yet concluded. In the list of items there is one which, from its nature, is easily practiced, and is not, perhaps, confined to Fairfield County, Ohio. It was this: When a man paid taxes to the Treasurer, the officer pocketed the money, and marked the tax-payer "delinquent,"—and then the Auditor would omit the name from the delinquent list. Another item was to receive the taxes, and then mark on the book "remitted." This system of bookkeeping defied examination. In one county in Illinois, there is a threat of repudiating over $1,000,000 of public liabilities which the county officers have stolen.

Judge McCue, of Brooklyn, in the case of the latest bank defalcation, said that the "error of using other funds than one's own was too prevalent." This "error" is not only a prevailing one, but it has become characteristic of official life in all parts of this country. Nine-tenths of the men holding official trusts in the Southern States during the last six years have been defaulters. The only defense pleaded in their behalf is, that they are faithful supporters of the National Administration. In forty districts of the United States, the cost of maintaining Custom-House officers exceeds the entire revenue collected in them, and the plea in defense of this scandal is, that the incumbents are all "true men," and that to abolish the offices or reduce their number or expense would injure and weaken the party. Since 1869 there have been a long list of defalcations in the national service and the army. Of the whole number, a few comparatively have been convicted, but speedily pardoned. This general substitution of partisan fidelity for personal integrity as a qualification for office has had the natural effect of demoralizing official integrity outside of the national service, and its evil example has extended even to the banks, corporations, and mercantile establishments of the country. It is impossible to tell where the baleful example of a National Government, tolerating and defending dishonesty and corruption as too trivial for notice, has not carried its corrupting influence. It has blunted the moral sensibilities of the public, and, by including clergymen and religious teachers within its distribution of patronage, has done whatever it could do to subsidize the pulpit.

This baleful system of official dishonesty is upheld and maintained solely and exclusively by the power of the caucus,—an invisible and irresponsible parasite on Republican institutions. Under the pretext of putting down the Rebellion of eight years ago, of ratifying amendments which for three years have been an undisputed part of the Constitution, and of maintaining negro suffrage which no man is opposing, men are now elected to office without reference to their personal or moral fitness, and, when a rule is proposed like that in Iowa to disinfect the politics of the country by "bolting" bad nominations, the promoters and supporters of it are denounced as Copperheads in disguise. The path of safety is to be found in the overthrow and destruction of all parties which are existing on mere traditions, and have no other bond of union than the proceeds of office-holding augmented by defalcation.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER-RESIDENCE.

The proposition has been broached in influential quarters to provide the President of the United States with a summer-residence at some healthful point. The friends of this project lay particular stress upon the fact that the European Kings, Emperors, and Kaisers, the Dukes, Princes, Duchesses, and Princesses, and even some of the small-fry who only carry gold-sticks and wear decorations, have each their summer cottages, where they may retire from the ardent heats of the weather, and recuperate from the fatigue of etiquette and State dinners and the cabals of politics. If the European monarch, say they, can have his rural villa where he can throw off his conventional etiquette and tiresome forms, and lay round and smoke and drink at his ease, and mingle with the people incognito, why should not our Republican President also have a place of his own, instead of being compelled to undergo plebeian associations in hotels or seaside caravanserais? Queen Victoria has her St. James and Buckingham Palace in London, her palace at Windsor, Osborne House in the Isle of Wight, the Royal Palace at Holy Rood, Balmoral Castle, and other residences for aught we know. The Emperor of Germany can rusticate at Potsdam, Sans Souci, Charlottenberg, and Statzenfels. Francis Joseph has his Imperial palaces at Vienna, Prague, Ischl, Salzburg, and Presbourg. Even the French President can luxuriate in the Tuileries, Versailles, St. Cloud, Fontainebleau, and Malmaison, when his subjects are not engaged in a revolution, at which periods they have the aggravating habit of occupying the summer-palaces themselves, and keeping open house for the *sans culottes* of all the surrounding country. If these effete potentates are to be allowed the luxury of four or five summer-residences at their option, is it too much to ask that Grant and the future Presidents shall have one, and that the country shall foot the bills? Even with the back-pay bill Grant has but $50,000 per year,—$4,166.66 per month, $136.98 per day. Is it not a little stingy, not to say disrespectful and irreverent, to demand that he shall pay hotel bills out of this meagre pittance when he has a mind to disport himself by the sad sea waves, and, now that the pass system is cut off, that he shall also be compelled to pay full fare for himself and his horses every time he wants to take a run down to Long Branch? Under the existing condition of things, and by the mysterious dispensations of Providence, it is impossible to say how long Gen. Grant may continue to be President. If it is foreordained that he is to grow old and feeble in the Presidential chair, then certainly it is the duty of the American people to provide for his advancing years and smooth his declining path.

Granted that the President should have a summer-residence, the only remaining problem is that of locality. Fortunately, this is easy of solution. Every inducement, moral, social, natural, official, or otherwise, points to Chicago as the only proper place for that summer-palace. Here Nature offers attractions, and dispenses her bounties with lavish hand. On the one hand, he will have the many-tinted expanse of Lake Michigan; and on the other, the green waves of the boundless prairie, not to speak of Holstein on the north and Calumet on the south,—possibilities of scenery which ought to satisfy the most ardent worshiper of Nature. No other city offers him such inducements in the way of horses. Here we have two or three race tracks, the park boulevards, and the lake-shore drive, the Wabash avenue omnibuses, and plenty of ambitious Jehus, who would accommodate him with a stretch of two or three miles any evening. As for cigars, he can have the choice of Havanas, which we know to be good, because they are made here. Does he want to fish? All day long he can sit upon the breakwater and entice the speckled perch and melancholy sheepshead. Does he want to hunt? Any time he can have an afternoon with the buffalo at Lincoln Park, and there is many a jungle on Madison street and Fifth avenue where the "tiger" may be found in all his native fierceness. Would he soothe his fevered brow with music? He has but to open the doors of the summer-palace in the evening, and violins and harps will discourse Verdi to him for only a cent a tune. He can have the fruits of California, the vegetables of the South, the grapes of Lake Erie, the antelope of the far West, the cattle and sheep on a thousand hills, and the delicate-meated fish that swim in the cold, clear depths of the lakes. Then for drink, he will have the largest reservoir of good water in the world. He can worship in any sort of a tabernacle, from Jew to Methodist, Sunday mornings, and at Turner Hall on Sunday nights, and Mr. Balatka would undoubtedly by special dispensation allow him to smoke on the lower floor through the first part of the programme. We have a Sub-Treasury, too, so that there would be no difficulty in drawing his pay. He would be near to Galena, so that he could run home once in a while. His brother lives here and his son is quartered here, and this would be a great advantage. Better than all these is the fact that he would have great ethical advantages, and would constantly be in a healthy moral atmosphere which he could not enjoy among the dissipations of Long Branch, nor in the wicked cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and other places, where vice reigns supreme. He would have the examples of A. C. Hesing, John Logan, Charley Farwell, and J. Y. Scammon always before him, and hence need never go astray. He would have none of the temptations which would beset him in the frivolous places above mentioned, where, though every prospect pleases, man is very vile. Better still, he would be right here where the *Inter-Ocean* is printed, and reading it every morning he would spend the rest of the day in sleep, and thus avoid every species of excitement. Considering these transcendant advantages, we submit that if the President is to have a summer-residence, Chicago is the very place for it.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS AND SPAIN.

There is a report from Europe that the project of placing a member of the Hohenzollern family on the throne of Spain has not been abandoned. It will be remembered that it was the refusal of the King of Prussia to pledge himself that no member of that family should ever accept the Spanish crown that furnished the pretext for the French declaration of war in 1870. The Spanish succession has been twice determined by the intervention of the other European nations. The Bourbon claimants were placed on that throne after a long war, in which France, Austria, Holland, England, and Prussia took an active part. In 1839, the nations of Europe intervened to put an end to a revolting civil war, and compelled Don Carlos to leave the country, and united in the protection of Isabella. The throne is now vacant, and Spain is again torn by a civil war which promises to be as prolonged as any of its predecessors. If there be any truth in the reported reconstruction of the German, Austrian, and Russian Empires, it may not be improbable that the furnishing of a new dynasty to Spain is included in the scheme, and no family perhaps is more eligible, than that of Hohenzollern.

The origin of this house is somewhat involved. Its home in the ninth century was at Hechingen Castle, on Zollern Heights. Two centuries later, a younger son of this family was made Burgrave of Nuremburg; and about the year 1417 his successor purchased the Electorate of Brandenburg, and in 1701 his descendant, Frederick I., the Elector, was made King of Prussia. This is the branch now reigning in Prussia.

The original family, which has adhered to the Catholic religion, was divided into two branches: 1. Hohenzollern-Hechingen; 2. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The head of each family was sovereign of a Principality until 1849, when, by a family compact, the reigning Princes abdicated in favor of the King of Prussia, to whose Kingdom both Principalities were annexed, the abdicating Princes retaining their titles, and having a large annuity paid to them by Prussia. The abdicating Prince Frederic of Hohenzollern-Hechingen died in 1869. He was twice married. His first wife died in 1847, leaving no children. He contracted a morganatic marriage in 1850 with the Countess Rothenburg, by whom he had several children, who bear the titles of Counts and Countesses de Rothenburg. That is the last of that line.

Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, upon his abdication in 1849, was created a Prince Royal, with the title of Royal Highness, and appointed a commander in the army, and a member of the House of Nobles of Prussia. He married, in 1834, Josephine, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, and granddaughter of Stephanie Beauharnais, adopted daughter of Napoleon I. He has several children: Hereditary Prince Leopold, born in 1835, to whom the crown of Spain was offered in 1870. He is an officer in the Prussian army, is now 38 years old, and is married to Princess Antonia, sister of Louis, the present King of Portugal. A sister of Leopold's was married to the late King Pedro, of Portugal. Prince Leopold has now four sons.

There are two other Princes of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, brothers of Leopold. They are: 1. Charles, born in 1839, and made Prince of Roumania in 1866. 2. Prince Frederic, born in 1843, an officer in the army of Westphalia, and unmarried. The only daughter of the family is Princess Marie, born in 1845, and married in 1867 to Prince Philip, Count of Flanders, brother and heir-presumptive of the King of Belgium.

Prince Leopold, who is the prominent member of the family, is a Roman Catholic, and, while a member of the royal family of Prussia, is allied by the marriage of one sister to the King of Portugal, and of another to the next King of Belgium. He is a man of great ability, a gallant soldier, and, if Spain is to have a King, he is perhaps the most eligible Prince, personally, that can be picked up in Europe at this time.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The German navy, to the condition of which the attention of the Reichstag was called about a year ago, is making satisfactory progress. The first iron-clad from a German navy-yard is nearly, and the corvette Ariadne entirely, finished. Workmen are employed on five large iron-clad frigates, and considerable attention is bestowed on the construction of torpedoes for Wilhelmshafen, the military station in the North Sea. While great energy is thus observable in its navy department, it is not to be supposed that it is the ambition of Germany to become a first-class naval power. Indeed, German statesmen recognize the secondary importance of a navy for the Empire; and recommend that it support one only for purposes of defense. They recognize, moreover, that it is impossible for the same power to maintain a first-class land army and a first-class naval force, and that it is very poor policy for any nation to waste its military energy in keeping up a navy out of all proportion to the extent of its foreign commerce. The true policy is, according to German authority, to develop the former, as the latter develops itself. The one should go hand in hand with the other; the only permanent use of the one being the defense of the other. If we can rely upon German statistics, the ocean-commerce of the Empire has increased since the war to such an extent that it has become necessary to increase the number of Consuls to foreign ports by one-fourth of the whole number before that event. The same reasons that have made it imperative to increase the number of Consuls make it imperative to increase the number of ships of various descriptions in its navy, since, wherever the flag of the Empire floats, there the Empire must be to protect it.

The foundation, so to speak, of the German navy, has fallen upon evil days. So some think. There are others who think quite the contrary, however. It has happened at a time—a transition time in naval warfare—a time when radical changes are making in that mode of warfare. The introduction of iron-clads and the consequent struggle after an equation between the thickness of the clothing and projectile force, have necessitated attempts at new constructions—constructions which are no sooner complete than made useless by other constructions. The German Empire has already five covered corvettes—the Augusta, Victoria, Nympha, Medusa, Ariadne. Two others are to be ready soon—the Luise and Freia in the spring of 1874; the other in 1875. According to the plan of the Ministry of the Navy, it will take till the year 1882 to complete what has been projected of a German navy. It is supposed that twenty iron-clads will be ready by 1879, and sixteen wooden corvettes by the same time.

The erudite gentleman who furnishes astronomical misinformation to the readers of the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* prepared an article on the planet Saturn, for the issue of July 21, which stated that on the following day the distance between the earth and Saturn would be "only about 400,000,000 miles, while, when in conjunction with the sun on the opposite side of his orbit, his distance is 590,000,000 miles." Inasmuch as the average distances of Saturn from the earth at perihelion and aphelion are 780,000,000 and 963,000,000 miles, respectively, it is evident that the authority of the Providence *Journal* made a slight mistake. It is probable that, in taking his original information from some text-book, he copied the figures for Jupiter's distances, instead of those of Saturn, and perhaps did not know the difference.

Even this, however, is a less ridiculous blunder than the one made by the same authority some three years ago, on which occasion he asked his readers to believe that the invisible companion to the star Algol revolves at the rate of 7,000 miles per second. It should be remembered that the greatest possible speed with which a planet could revolve around our sun is less than 50 miles per second.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Col. Smedley, Master of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry of Iowa, declines to be considered as a possible candidate for the Iowa Senate, whereat the Dubuque *Times*, ever faithful organ, says:

> Mr. Adams, Master of the National Grange, withdrew from the political field when pushed into it as the special representative of the Granger interest, in a noble and manly letter; and now Mr. Smedley, Master of the State Grange, shows that he considers the interests of the order of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal ambition for political preferment. He applies to himself the principles which he is constantly inculcating to the Patrons of the State, not to strand the order on the shoals of partisan politics. By his present course, both he and the order of which he is at the head in this State will gain in the estimation of all people of worth and judgment.

And yet the *Times* is not happy.

—Let it be recorded: that Dr. J. A. Chapman "hereby resigns" his position as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in Oregon, and announces that the Republican party shall henceforth receive his unqualified support.

—The Boston *Journal* takes heart of courage and tells what the Republicans are going to do, thus:

> They are determined that tricksters and demagogues shall take back seats if they stay in the party, that at all events they shall be hurled *from power*. It is no surprise that such men have appeared in high places, through Republican as well as Democratic support, at a time when financial corruption is proclaiming its victims among the most honored names in all our cities. It is an evil of the day, and it respects neither political nor social lines. But the Republican party, within its sphere, will not succumb to this evil; it will war upon it and overthrow it. It calls upon all true men to enlist for the fight—which, indeed, is but the continuance of the same great struggle which overthrew slavery, rescued the Union, and established it anew on the basis of equal rights. When the Republicans of Massachusetts come to speak, who doubts that they will take the same noble stand, and move forward with equal unanimity?

—In Kentucky, where the election of a Legislature will be made next Monday, the "boot is on the other leg." The Louisville *Commercial* (Republican) says:

> The rings are thoroughly frightened, but they are thoroughly aroused, too. They see that the people are determined on reforms, and that, unless their attention can be distracted in some way, the day of rings is over. Hence they are shouting loudly the old party cries, they are appealing to party discipline, and they are calling the reform movement a Radical trick, as they did last summer. If the people mean reform they must show it by their votes.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says:

> State Treasurer Cardozo, of South Carolina, has furnished to the correspondent of a Charleston journal some figures concerning the debt of his State. From what he says it is evident that the thieving politicians of that State have in contemplation the repudiation of some $7,000,000 of bonds. Very likely these were fraudulently negotiated, but if repudiated at this time the loss will certainly fall *on innocent parties*. Cardozo, in the same interview, says there is a vacuum in the State Treasury. The same could not with truth be said of the pockets of some of the present and ex-officials of the State and of those of its representatives in Congress. And thereby hangs a story with a serious moral.

The "innocent parties" will be found to include Henry Clews & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., and George Opdyke & Co., and other bankers-in-ordinary to the Long Branch family. Of course they should be paid. And the State of South Carolina, which absolutely got nothing for the $7,000,000, may then enter upon "a twenty-five years' lawsuit," as Uncle Sam has done with the Credit Mobilier gang, if, indeed, the State can find any who are not *innocent parties* to bring suit against.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* insists that the acceptance, by Lucius Robinson, of his recent election in the Erie Railroad Directory, takes him out of the list of available candidates for Comptroller of State by the Anti-Monopoly party, and says:

> It behooves the people, in this time of public plunder, to lay down and rigidly adhere to the general rule that the man who is a Director in a great railroad or other corporation shall not receive their suffrages for any public office in the exercise of the duties of which the public interest may be brought into collision with the interests of the private concern. . . . We see on every side the hands of great corporations, and especially great railroad corporations, in the Governments of the States and of the United States, and think it is about time those hands were off. We believe the great mass of the people think so, too—know they will think so when they come to realize in the East, as they now do in the West, the fact of their oppression by the creatures of their own law.

—Ex-Judge John A. McClernand, of Springfield, Ill., has been retained as counsel by a man who resists a condemnation of "right of way" over his land in Sangamon County, and in his argument McClernand says:

> Why is it that a railroad corporation may claim to be the beneficiary of the exercise of the sovereign right of eminent domain? In short, that it may take private property for its uses? The answer, in turn, to this question involves some inconsistency, if not contradiction, in the light of legislative and judicial authority and precedent. The Legislature and the courts have declared that such corporations may assume this prerogative, or right, upon the assumption that they are public or quasi public corporations, and because their uses are public uses. On the other hand, the courts have declared that such corporations are private corporations. They have held them to be private corporations in respect to their contracts with the State, inviolable by it; again, in respect to the irrepealability of their charter, except upon the ground of forfeiture judicially declared; and, again, in respect to the claim of such corporations to be exempt from the authority of the Legislature to regulate their charges for the transportation of passengers and freight. It follows, then, that a railroad corporation is both public and private. It is public, and clothed with and represents the sovereignty of the State, for the purpose of taking private property for such uses as public uses, and it is private in the sense that its charter is a contract and irrepealable in the immunity of its charges for the transportation of passengers and freights to legislative control or regulation. In other words, it is public when its interests are to be served by the claim by it of a public character, and it is private upon the same condition and to the same end.

—The people of this country built these railroads for the purpose of getting their produce to market, and their merchandise in return, cheaper than they could do by teaming. . . . If the present management continues, there will soon be no use for the road for freight purposes between Aurora and Chicago.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—A Carlinville correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe* remarks that the "charges of the Chicago & Alton Railroad are simply enormous under the existing tariff. They have made shipping grain or cattle from this point East impossible, and the grain-buyers of this place, by this unjust discrimination, are placed where they are unable to compete with either Litchfield or Medora, thereby causing an immense amount of trade to be diverted from our place, and in so doing they not only injure this place, but injure their own interest."

—The Carlinville (Ill.) *Democrat* thinks, "if there is any virtue in the provisions of our new Constitution, some relief from the oppressions of these soulless monopolies can be had at Springfield."

—Instead of the contest being over and the triumph being for the roads, the people, in the language of Commodore Paul Jones, have "just begun to fight." Unless the rates established by the roads and now in force can be overturned and others forced from the companies, the contest in Illinois will speedily end in an utter defeat of the people on that tack. They mean at least to make a farther effort to carry their point.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—If railroad companies in this State choose to carry large and frequent shipments for less than legal rates fixed for all, they may safely do so. There is nothing in the law to prohibit just and reasonable discriminations of this character. They are supported by common reason and fair business principles, and not infringed or forbidden by law. I do not believe that the present high rates, and refusal to discriminate justly and reasonably by less rates for large shipments, is according to the law of the last session.—*Senator Archer, of Pike County, Ill.*

—The Constitution of Illinois provides that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the property owned by each. Like the Constitution of Iowa, the intent is that all kinds of property, whether belonging to individuals or to corporations, for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to the same rate of taxation. In our own State, this provision of the Constitution has been systematically violated from the day the first mile of railroad was built until the present time. . . . Take, for example, the C., B. & Q. and B. & M. Roads, which have within the limits of the city from $500,000 to a $1,000,000 worth of property, yet the length of the main track in the city is scarcely more than a mile. And as the road is assessed at $9,300 a mile, it is only on this pitiful sum that the city and county can collect taxes. A law so grossly unjust, and so palpably in violation of the Constitution of the State, is a disgrace to our statute-books and ought to be expunged at the earliest possible moment. And it will be, as soon as the people are out from under the charmed influence of railroad corporations, and send men to the General Assembly who will legislate for the interests of the people, and not in obedience to the mandates of the railroad lobby.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

—We notice that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in an adherence to the Gradgrind policy, have already put in the plea that their station-houses, shops, machinery, etc., come under the assessment head of "railroad track," and we hope that they will by no means be allowed to dodge payment of taxes in this way. Their theory is that the value of their shops, for instance in Aurora, is cast pro rata along the line of their road, and we hope our Supervisors will not permit any such subterfuges or sophistries to weigh with them. Let their property in Kane County be taxed in Kane County.—*Elgin (Ill.) Gazette.*

—This infamous revenue law of Illinois was dictated by the railroad interests. It is so arranged that the ultimate power which fixes the valuation of railroad property is in the hands of certain parties at Springfield whom the railroads *may* control. The value of the railroad property of this State (exclusive of the Illinois Central), at the valuation fixed by the managers before the Legislative Committees last winter, to-wit: $50,000 per mile, would be $223,450,000. Will this vast property, like the property of individuals, be taxed its full value? It should be, and will be, if the law is enforced against railroads. Let the people watch this point closely. Eternal vigilance is the price of protection against monopoly and robbery. If the farmers don't want to pay the entire crop of 1873 in taxes next winter, they must wake up now, and act now.—*Earlville (Ill.) Transcript.*

—The extortions, robberies, and giant monopolies which have grown up under the fostering care of the Republican party, are palpable facts, the people are made to feel and know of them every day of their lives; and just at present they are not in a mood to be hoodwinked and bamboozled by any clique of officials.—*Princeton (Ill.) Tribune.*

—When a state of society supervenes that renders all property insecure, Old Vanderbilt's $50,000,000 will shrivel and shrink to $50,000. His railroad tracks and railroad stocks will cease to have a marketable value. You cannot rob men, and then ask them or force them to be honest, or respect the iniquitous laws you make. We boast of our wealth and progress. But these "railroad operators," who have been for years manipulating the laws to rob the people and put the money into their own pockets, have been sowing a whirlwind which will sweep them, and us, and our once glorious institutions from the face of the earth, unless the brakes of honesty and morality are instantly applied.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—One of the duties devolved on the next General Assembly of this State is to pass an act declaring all stock in Iowa railroads, which has not been paid for, fraudulent, and have it so treated. Let us have thorough work made of these monopolies, and bring them down to honest management and fair dealing.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.*

—Nine-tenths of the men who are loud-mouthed in their denunciation of the fact that no scheme of railroad regulation has thus far been adopted by the Legislature, and who will be prolific of promises that if they are sent to Des Moines next winter they will have an equitable freight and tariff fixed for all the roads in this State, are not capable of giving the first idea of how such a tariff should be framed, or what would be the effect of any given plan upon the State at large. They know that if it depended upon them to draft such a law it would be a ridiculous failure. They expect that somebody else will have a plan already prepared for them, and all that they will have to do will be to adopt it. And their opinion of it will be guided, unquestionably, by the consideration whether the schedule proposed gives their town or their county lower rates than before. If they should happen to have been located at a point where competition had given them low freights, they will oppose, with all vigor, any proposition of graduated charges that brings their charges up; or, if they do not, they will be likely to find themselves condemned by their constituents for lending themselves to the establishment of a law increasing, instead of diminishing, their railroad charges.—*Dubuque Times.*

RAILROAD FREIGHT-RATES.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My business called me to Danville on Monday of this week, and I found the lumber-dealers there buying all their lumber at Michigan City. The freight on a car of lumber from Michigan City to Danville via Lafayette is $25; on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road, $40 per car, although at least 60 to 80 miles less. I suppose the trouble is, the Illinois Railroad is constitutionally unable to carry freight for a legitimate price. But, it will be said, the new law makes the railroads carry freight without discriminating. But does the law require the railroads to raise their freights?

As near as I can learn, the railroads have taken the rate at any point on their own roads where there was no competition, and graded every other point up to that. For instance, Rantoul, 15 miles north of this place, in this county, always had to pay from 3 to 10 cents more per bushel for corn to Chicago than Champaign or Tolmo, 15 and 24 miles farther south. Now the railroad takes the rate at Rantoul as reasonable, and rates every other point south up proportionately. The science of that kind of reduction is splendid. It must, however, be very plain to everybody that this raising freights is done to render the law odious and to cause its repeal. But, supposing the railroads had taken the lowest freight-rate at any point and graded the rest of their road to that? Would not that have made a different figure? A. E. HARMON.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MRS. SHEDD.

GENEVA, Ill., July 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 23d I notice the statement, in a telegraph-dispatch, that insanity was feared in the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Shedd.

Now, as the dispatch states no fact from which the writer seems to have inferred that she was insane, except the fact that she had absented herself, permit me to suggest that her leaving under the circumstances was strong evidence of her perfect sanity.

She had gone through the excitement and anxiety of a trial which occupied six days (Sunday intervening) of excessively hot weather.

Her counsel, in her presence, stated to the Court that his business in Chicago was in such a condition that he could not again immediately try the case. Was not this fact alone sufficient to prompt a prudent sane person to get out of the hands of her prosecutors, if not persecutors? I think it was.

Then, when we consider that the complaint states no fact except that she was insane, from which no inference could be drawn as to what facts would be proved to establish the fact of insanity, I can readily imagine that she might need new witnesses to overthrow the testimony already introduced against her, especially as they read in evidence a bill for a divorce filed by her in May last, in which she charges her husband with cruelty, marital infidelity, and drunkenness.

These facts, her husband and his counsel contended, were evidence of her insanity, because Mr. Shedd swore positively that all these charges were absolutely false, and that there was no foundation for any of them. Of course she had no reasonable time to get witnesses to prove the truth of her bill, except partially, and this she did.

Some of those witnesses, she alleges, were not then, and are not now, in this State.

It is worse than idle prattle (it seems to me) to say that her absenting herself is evidence of insanity.

If this proves insanity, it will be difficult to find a person who is not insane. JUSTICE.

THE STATE FAIR.

Birdseye View of the Grounds—A Splendid Building and Ample Accommodations.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, July 25.

Yesterday afternoon, in company with Mr. Jacob Littleton, who is overseeing the preparations of the new fair grounds, we visited the place and were thoroughly instructed as to all the improvements completed, under way, and projected. We propose to give our readers as minute a description thereof as space will permit.

First then the entrances. Of these there are to be two, the main one opening on Jefferson street, and the other almost as large, though not as imposing, opening in the west side of the grounds, on what would be Perry street if extended. The plan for the main entrance, made by Mr. Valentine Jobst, who has the contract for the erection of all the buildings, shows us that it will be a splendid affair. An arch of 64 feet will span it, and in the centre are the ticket offices. On each side of the latter is an entrance for vehicles, and beyond each of them are those for foot passengers. The first thing that strikes the eye after entering are the long rows of stalls for cattle and horses. Of these there are 800, neatly boarded, and every tenth one arranged with doors so as to serve as a sleeping apartment for those who take charge of the stock. To the right of the entrance, and about 500 feet from it, are the hog and sheep pens, 300 of the former and 200 of the latter. These are nearly finished, and arranged in separate buildings, five in number, with a road between each, ten feet in width. We would remark, in passing, that all the posts for the stalls, pens, and fencing were taken from the grounds, and so thickly was the place wooded that the association has plenty of timber to sell. Three hundred and forty thousand feet of sawed lumber were unloaded from the cars and piled on the grounds before the building began.

Two avenues, each fifty feet wide, have been cut, one on the eastern and the other on the western side of the grounds. These are to be connected at both ends, and a third, running around the Floral Hall, will soon be finished. The last-mentioned building is the largest on the grounds, and looms through the trees from the first of the two knolls in the grounds, the other being inside the race-track. This immense structure is built in the shape of a Greek cross and has a substantial foundation containing 50,000 brick. On entering it we were impressed by its size, and well we might be, as each arm of the cross is 75 feet long, with a width of 40 feet. In the centre, where the four arms meet, a fountain is to be erected to serve not only for ornament but use. The building is covered by a suspension roof, and not a pillar or support obstructs the space inside. The rotunda will be surmounted by a dome 24 feet higher than the rest of the roof. Flag-staffs are erected on each of the four ends and another, 25 feet long, surmounts the dome.

We are permitted to state that it is the intention of the members of the Fair Association to issue, about the 1st of September, 1,000 cards of invitation to a grand ball, to be given in the Floral Hall on or about the night of Sept. 11. The tickets will be $5 each, and none, of course, but those invited will be allowed to purchase. It is the intention, if possible, to procure for this ball—the grandest, probably, ever held in Central Illinois—twenty engine head-lights with which to illuminate the building and grounds. An orchestra of twenty pieces, and a floor big enough to accommodate a hundred sets, will go to make up all that is needful for a dancer's paradise.

To return to the buildings. Of those already erected, we noticed, first, the ladies' dressing-room, 20x30 feet in dimensions, and to be provided with separate apartments, fresh water, &c. In the rear of the same will be the water-closets for the ladies, connected with the dressing-rooms by a covered archway. Opposite this building is the President's office, a large building 50x24 feet, and, like all the others, of two stories. The Superintendent's office is near by, its dimensions being 24x16. In the upper story of the latter building is the reporters' room, which is to have windows opening on all sides. The Treasurer's, office 12x24 feet, and the Secretary's, 16x24, are near the western fence and not far from the entrance on that side, said entrance being wide enough for the passage of two vehicles, while on each side are smaller entrances for foot passengers.

These buildings are all nearly completed, and there remains to be put up three more, the dining-hall, which will be moved from the old fair grounds on the bluff, the horticultural hall, which will be thoroughly new and will be 100x30 feet in dimensions, and a shed for carriages 80x30 feet. These three will all be completed before the middle of next month.

Leaving the lower and more thickly wooded portion of the fifty acres inclosed in the grounds, we come to the immense amphitheatre, which is erected just outside of the lower curve of the race-track. This building was partially built from lumber taken from the one on the old grounds, but nearly twice as much more has been used. The building has but little curve, but sufficient to afford from every part of it a completely unobstructed view of the race-track from the start to the finish. It is 280 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 24 feet in height from the ground. There are 18 rows of seats and a wide passage-way behind all. This allows for the comfortable accommodation of nearly 5,000 people. In the centre are seats and tables for the use of the reporters. The judges' stand is opposite, and is the same one used for the track on the bluff.

In regard to the track itself, we have heard many complaints, but we feel sure that if the complainers would only wait until the grading and cutting is completed, they would find their objections to have melted into thin air. It will not be perfectly level, though sufficiently so for all purposes, good horsemen contending that a horse travels better and more easily when the track, undulating slightly, gives them a chance to call different muscles into play, thus, as it were, resting the tired ones. The track is a half-mile one and is very wide. It is to be enclosed on the outside and inside with a railing four feet high. Over the soil is to be thrown a layer of clay six inches deep, while ten-inch tile drains carry off all the water. An exhibition track, also enclosed, encircles the judges' stand, and has a diameter of 400 feet. The trees left standing in the centre have all been trimmed, so that they can in no way obstruct the view.

Water from the Water-Works will be on the ground, the only question now being whether the city or the Association will lay the mains. There are to be sixty hydrants of the kind known as goose-necks, and each will be so arranged that an ordinary garden-hose can be attached for sprinkling the grounds, and thus keeping down that pest of fairs—the dust.

Taken for all in all, the grounds are such, both for natural advantages and well calculated improvements, as to challenge the admiration of all who see them, and lead us to prophesy a State Fair that will, by far, eclipse any previous exhibition given in the State. If there is anything we could wish changed, it is the growth of trees. These seem to us too thick even yet, although they have all been carefully trimmed, and hundreds cut down or grubbed up. The difficulty with such a dense growth is that it is not only cumbersome and in the way, but also a regular furnace, no breeze being able to penetrate its density.

A Strange Murder.

At Jezi, in Italy, a few days ago an old woman named Capanori, announced that she had found her husband's body in a ditch at the bottom of a rocky eminence, from which he must have fallen by accident. Suspicion, however, fell upon her, and she was arrested. She confessed that she caused her husband's death by pushing him over the cliff while he was at work. He had fallen into the ditch and had been drowned. Maternal love had prompted the commission of the murder. She had been told that the only way in which she could have her son restored to her from the ranks of the army was to become a widow. In order to do this it was necessary to kill her husband.

Dreams.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Don't tell us there is nothing in dreams. A man down in Tennessee dreamed that two certain numbers would draw each $10,000 in the Public Library drawing, and so impressed was he by the vision that he came all the way to Louisville to find the tickets, which he succeeded in doing after a day's search. And he says now that if he had even gotten his $20 back he would have been better satisfied than he is.

The Turner Engravings.

The Turner engravings stock has been purchased for £10,000. It had been the intention of the owners to destroy the plates after the sale of the pictures, but a high bid was made for them, and thus the number of copies will be no longer limited to the comparatively small number in existence.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Trades-Union Petition for the Eight-Hour Law Laid on the Table.

Action on the Court-House Plans Postponed for One Week.

The Milwaukee Charges Against Superintendent Washburn Referred to a Committee.

Mr. Reuben Cleveland Confirmed as a Police Commissioner.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. McGrath in the chair. Present, Aldermen Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Brandt.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Mayor sent in the nomination of J. G. Oehlinger as member of the Board of Education, and it was referred to the Committee on Schools.

SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Mayor also sent in the nomination of Dr. B. C. Miller as Sanitary Superintendent, and it was properly referred.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented and referred: To pave Indiana street, from Noble to Robey; for paving Twenty-fifth street, from State to Wabash; for a sewer on Ashland avenue, between Blackhawk street and Clybourne place; for opening North Morgan street to Milwaukee avenue; for a sewer on Lake street, from Union to Centre avenue; for water on Twenty-fifth street, and for clearing away obstructions in the alley in Block 18, Section 7.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to direct the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to remove its tracks on West Twenty-second street, between Lumber and Canalport avenue, to the north side of the street, which is soon to be paved; to build a sidewalk on the street from Halsted to Auburn; to report the amount of sewerage advertised for in each ward of the city, and the amount still to be advertised hereafter, that they have determined upon for each ward separately, the Board to specify the streets on which they are to be laid; and to build a sewer in Halsted street, from Archer avenue to Thirty-fifth street; to remove the debris from the city portion of the Court-House square immediately, and to report an ordinance for the condemnation of land for the construction of a bridge or tunnel at Fourteenth street.

LIGHTING WITH OIL.

The Board, in reply to a resolution calling for information in regard to lighting streets with oil, reported that the Board had prepared specifications and received proposals for lighting certain portions of the city with kerosene, and had received bids at the rate of $25.49 per year, of $65.10 per year, and $1.50 per month. The Board proposes to furnish the regular iron street-posts with lanterns, the party contracting to furnish everything else necessary, and to light in accordance with the time-table in force regulating the lighting and extinguishing of gas lamps. The Board have selected the following streets where assessments have been made and collected for erecting lamp-posts and lamps to be lighted by gas, and where the gas mains have not been laid, as follows: Superior, between Kingsbury and Sedgwick; Asylum Place, between Clark and Franklin; Kingsbury, north of Chicago avenue; Division, between the Canal and the North Branch; Mohawk, between Clybourne and North avenue; Warren avenue, from Southwestern to Ashland avenue; Carrol, between Halsted and Union; Ashland avenue, between Tyler and Twenty-second; Winchester avenue, from Madison to Jackson; and Greenley, from Lake to Milwaukee avenue. The money to pay for the posts and lanterns is in the treasury, and the only additional expense will be the connections with the gas mains at a future day.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Gaslights, which will report Monday.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for paving Indiana street from Noble to Robey; for extending Fairfield avenue; for widening Washtenaw avenue; for vacating a street in Block 6, Walsh's Subdivision, Sec. 20, 39, 14, and an alley in the rear of sub-Lots 4 and 5 of Lot 4, Block 16, O. T., and in Lot 1, Block 1, Rockwell's Addition, and establishing the sidewalk width in Lafayette and Washington Place.

Ordinances were passed for paving Indiana street from Noble to Robey, and for vacating the west 100 feet of the alley in Block 17, South Branch Addition, and for the construction of the viaduct across Kinzie street at Halsted.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The report of the Judiciary Committee recommending that the request of the Trades' Unions, that the Board of Public Works be requested to observe the Eight-Hour law be referred to the Board of Public Works was taken up.

Ald. Dixon moved to amend by including the Board of Fire and Police, which employed more men.

Ald. Moore moved to table the whole matter, and it was agreed to—yeas, 17; nays, 16.

FINANCIAL.

An order directing the Comptroller to pay $583 for certain extra work on the water works roof was passed.

An order directing the expenditure of $500 for dredging Ogden Slip was referred to the Board of Public Works.

ELECTION-DAY.

The ordinance for closing saloons election-day was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

ASHLAND AVENUE.

The resolution requesting the Board of Public Works to order the Union Rolling-Mill Company to remove its tracks from the west to the east side of Ashland avenue, was adopted.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

The report of the Joint Committee was taken up, and Ald. McGenniss said in view of the fact that the County Board had postponed the matter, and as there was some doubt whether the Council could amend the report, he moved to postpone the report for one week.

Ald. Bailey submitted the same report on the subject of the Court-House Plans which he did to the County Commissioners, with the following addition:

I do not believe that the Joint Committee were authorized or had any right to make a final award of premiums without the approval of the Common Council and the Board of Commissioners, but simply report their conclusions to their respective bodies.

Ald. McGenniss' motion was adopted.

Ald. McGenniss then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be, and he is hereby, requested and directed to inform this Council, at its next regular meeting, whether the Common Council can legally alter or amend the action of the Joint Committee having in charge the selection of plans for the new City Hall and Court-House, in awarding the premiums therefor as embodied in the report of said Joint Committee to this body at its last regular meeting.

Ald. Tracey offered a resolution, which was laid over one week, directing the Committee on Public Buildings to proceed without unnecessary delay to confer with a similar Committee of the Board of County Commissioners relative to the adoption of a plan for a Court-House and City Hall to be jointly occupied by the city and county.

MILWAUKEE CHARGES AGAINST WASHBURN.

The Board of Police sent in the statement of the Superintendent of Police relative to certain charges made against him in the Milwaukee papers.

After a portion of it had been read, Ald. Schaffner stated that the allegations therein did not correspond with the testimony in his possession, and moved to refer the matter to a special committee of five for examination.

Ald. McGenniss moved to refer the matter to the Police Committee.

It was lost,—yeas, 11; nays, 24.

An amendment to Ald. Schaffner's motion, that the committee consist of seven, two from each Division except the West, was agreed to.

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

The Committee was composed of Ald. Schaffner, Cannon, McGenniss, Schmitz, Sherwood, Cullerton, and Sweet.

Ald. Schaffner asked to be excused, which was done, and Ald. Lengacher substituted.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.

The engrossed ordinance in regard to the assessment of property for taxation, was laid over one week and made a special order.

The engrossed ordinance requiring livery stable people to take out licenses for double carriages was taken up.

Ald. Richardson moved to postpone the ordinance till the second Monday in December.

Then ensued another cheerful discussion, after which the motion was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 23.

A motion by Ald. Richardson to strike out the provision requiring these teams to have numbers on the lamps was tabled.

The ordinance was passed—yeas, 23; nays, 9.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The report of the Committee on Police, recommending the confirmation of Reuben Cleveland as Police Commissioner, was submitted, and the nomination was confirmed—yeas, 30; nays, 3—Cullerton, Bailey, and Brandt.

The Council then adjourned.

THE POLICE BOARD.

Policemen Prohibited from Drinking in Saloons in Order to Convict the Proprietors.

Superintendent Washburn Satisfactorily Explains the Milwaukee Transaction.

The Board of Police held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Very few spectators were in the room, but the windows on Quincy street and the hallways were crowded with people. The lookers-on probably anticipated an outbreak, but did not witness one, as they were ordered away before the usual squall took place.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The application of George F. Davis, of No. 267 West Madison street was taken up. The police had reported that it was an assignation house. A lawyer named Payne made a speech in behalf of Lavis and presented an affidavit, signed by "respectable store-keepers and neighbors," setting forth that the saloon was quiet and orderly and that no disorderly acts occurred there. The Commissioners said they would think over the matter and give their decision in a day or two.

The contracts for hose were awarded as follows: Merriman & Co., 5,000 feet, carbolized rubber, at $1.24 a foot; Halleck & Wheeler, 5,000 feet "Star" at $1.20.

The appointment of a Sergeant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Sergeant Buckley, was then talked of.

Superintendent Washburn recommended Roundsman Thomas Simmonds.

Commissioner Sheridan said it had always been customary to allow the Commissioner of the district in which the vacancy occurred to make the recommendation. At his request the selection was deferred for several days.

A complaint was made by J. H. Harrington, proprietor of the Union Line of Blue Island avenue 'buses, against James Carrolin, a special policeman in the employ of the West Division Railway Company. Harrington alleged that the officer "overreached his duty," and was prejudiced against his drivers, and interfered with them. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Railway Company to show cause why Carrolin should not be removed.

The case of trial of Policeman McGowan, of the Sixth Precinct, who was fined $15 by Justice Scully for being drunk and beating one O'Hara, was taken up. The evidence was heard the other day, but action was deferred until Justice Scully's statement was heard. The Justice told what testimony was developed at the Police Court, and the Board discharged McGowan.

INQUISITORIAL POLICEMEN.

Commissioner Sheridan called attention to the fact that policemen in citizens' clothes were going around to saloons on Sunday, inducing the proprietors to give them a drink and then prosecuting them for violating the law. He desired to know if the Board countenanced it.

The President requested him if he had a motion to make to put it in writing. He did not want to bother with it otherwise.

Commissioner Sheridan moved that an inquiry be instituted. If it was done with the Board's connivance he wanted to know it.

The President remarked that he would not countenance anything of the kind.

Commissioner Wright said he had never heard of it.

Commissioner Sheridan had heard of several instances where it had been done, and thought the proper authority should investigate it, and, if it was indulged in, to break up the disreputable practice.

The President told him he ought to inquire at the proper source and learn if it was true.

Commissioner Sheridan rejoined by saying that he did not hold communication with "those" who should be the proper source, and—

The President interrupted him with—"You say we two are only acting members; if you do not put the matter in proper shape before the Board it is not my fault."

Commissioner Sheridan urged that his motion was a motion of inquiry, and should be entertained by the Board.

The President reminded him that he [Sheridan] was a member of the Board, and, if he had heard of it, it was his duty to make the investigation.

Commissioner Sheridan became indignant, and said whenever he brought up anything for the improvement of the force, or to expose wrong-doing, he was accused of negligence.

The President smilingly replied: Whenever you expose wrong-doing, and endeavor to secure reforms, the devil will be converted.

Commissioner Sheridan thought it was a disgrace to the city to send policemen around to induce men to commit crime, and then prosecute them for doing it. He then wrote out and submitted the following:

I move that the practice of sending police officers in citizens' clothes to saloons for the purpose of inducing the keepers thereof to sell intoxicating drinks to such officers in violation of law, with a view of prosecuting such saloon-keepers, be ordered to be discontinued at once.

Superintendent Washburn said he had heard of it, and ordered it to be stopped. The men had complained to him that they could not collect evidence against saloon-keepers while in uniform, and he had authorized them to wear citizens' clothes. He, however, did not tell them to go in and buy a drink, because he did not believe it was proper.

The motion was agreed to.

THE CHARGES FROM MILWAUKEE.

Superintendent Washburn submitted his report in regard to the charges made by the Milwaukee papers that he had demanded $200 of Mr. Wheeler, of that town, and retained possession of the goods stolen from Wheeler's store by chicanery to compel him to pay the money. Mr. Washburn's statement of the circumstances has been heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE. He never demanded the $200, having simply suggested that Wheeler give the officers that sum in recognition of their services in endangering their lives to arrest the burglars—Allen and Roggio. He produced the affidavit of Fred Dickinson, which set forth that he had caused a writ of attachment and a garnishee to be issued to recover money that Allen owed him, and that Washburn had no knowledge of the writs until they were served.

The report, with the subjoined communication, was ordered to be sent to the Common Council:

"We herewith send you a report of the Superintendent of Police, as a reply to your resolution of July 21, 1873, believing that his answer will be sufficient for the purpose you desire. We have no means of hearing the Milwaukee complainants, and as one of our Commissioners was present at the interview between the Superintendent and Mr. Wheeler, we were cognizant of the fact that our Superintendent would ask for $200, and believe the report is a true statement of the facts."

A detailed plan for rendering available, in case of emergency, the multitude of "special policemen," was submitted by the Superintendent.

Commissioner Sheridan objected to several portions of it, and it was laid over for future consideration.

The Board then adjourned.

CROPS.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., July 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The greater part of the wheat in this vicinity is harvested, the weather having been very favorable. The yield may equal, but will not exceed, the average, as there are some pieces parts of which, on sandy knolls, are blasted, and will not be cut.

Oats are being cut, but the crop will not be equal to expectations.

Corn is doing finely, and, if not cut short by early frost, will be a fair crop, although that planted on wet ground in the spring is a failure.

The weather is quite cool, making harvest-work comparatively easy, and farmers are improving their time. H.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Consideration of Mr. W. F. Storey's Charges Against Dr. H. A. Johnson.

The Society Adopt a Report Exonerating the Doctor.

A special meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held in Dr. W. G. Dyas' office, Methodist Church Block, yesterday evening, to consider Mr. W. F. Storey's card, addressed "To the Public," and impugning Dr. H. A. Johnson's professional character. There were present: Dr. C. C. Dumreicher, who acted as Secretary, Dr. G. C. Paoli, Dr. O. J. Adams, Dr. Turrell, Dr. S. D. Jacobson, Dr. D. W. Graham, Dr. C. C. P. Silva, Dr. C. W. Lee, Dr. R. E. Starkweather, Dr. E. Marguerat, Dr. J. W. Freer, Dr. Chas. W. Earle, Dr. Mary Thompson, Dr. W. E. Quine, and Dr. T. D. Fitch. W. G. Dyas presided, and, in calling the meeting to order, said he reluctantly addressed the members on a most painful subject—one which had within the last week engaged the attention of the public and of the profession. They were aware, if they had read the morning papers, that a very unpleasant discussion had been carried on between the editor of the *Times* and Dr. Johnson. The latter was unwilling to have the Society discuss the case, but he could not dictate to the Society, as all felt interested in it. The speaker then read the two cards signed by Mr. Storey, and, in criticising them, said Dr. Johnson was one of the last men in the profession who could be accused of carelessness or recklessness; if he had failed in the practice of his profession, it was owing to his over-cautiousness. The speaker had known him for many years, had met him in many bad cases and had the advantage of his counsel and skill. He could bear witness to this skillfulness. Dr. Johnson was not a coward, and the least of all malicious. It was cowardly to attack a man behind the press when he could not return it. If Mr. Storey had said that Dr. Johnson had too much forbearance he would have been correct. A physician could not be found at any time he was wanted; his duties were such that he had to be almost ubiquitous. It was legitimate for persons to take an interest in charitable institutions, and Dr. Johnson had assisted in building some of them up. Mr. Storey talked about the "development of a disease." He (Storey) was ignorant of medicine, and his cards were full of assumptions. The speaker had never read a more inconsequential piece of writing in his life. If Dr. Johnson had really been guilty of anything, he (Dr. Dyas) would be the last man in the world to cover it up. The statement of the case published in THE TRIBUNE was an excellent one, and physicians could easily form an opinion as to the diagnosis and treatment.

Dr. Earle moved that a committee of three, of which Dr. Dyas should be Chairman, be appointed to submit a report upon the case. The motion was agreed to, and the Chairman announced as the Committee Drs. Freer and Earle.

The Committee went into an ante-room, and, after an absence of an hour, returned and submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, A charge has been preferred by the editor of the Chicago *Times* against Dr. H. A. Johnson, a member of this Society, of recklessness, carelessness, and neglect whilst in charge of a case which terminated fatally, in the month of January last, and as, moreover, this result is alleged to have proceeded not from disease, but that it was the direct and absolute effect of the dangerous medicines which Dr. Johnson had so recklessly and carelessly administered, your Committee beg leave to make the following report:

After a careful inquiry into the grounds of this serious charge, your Committee cannot concur in the justice of the accusation, even allowing to the fullest that it is ethically true,—that it is not preferred with any alloy of malice, or wish to exaggerate. As Mr. Storey states that he makes no criticism of Dr. J.'s general treatment during the fortnight of his attendance,—that his review embraces the events of but a few hours,—your Committee will restrict this investigation accordingly, limiting it to the interval of time from 6 p. m. of the 20th of January to 2 a. m. of the following day, at which hour, it is stated, the patient expired. We learn that at the former hour the Doctor pronounced his patient convalescent, and said that sleep only was necessary to a speedy restoration; that, with a view to procuring sleep, one tablespoonful of a mixture was administered, this dose containing 10 grains of chloral, combined with 5 minims of chloroform. It is stated that soon after the administration of this dose the patient became wildly delirious. Now, the question arises, did this abnormal condition of the nervous system result from the medicine, or was it an altogether unusual morbid manifestation in this complaint? The disease is assumed to have been rheumatism, and the accuracy of the diagnosis is not denied by Mr. Storey. It is an acknowledged fact in the profession that there is a decided tendency in this disease to seize on the heart, and that for a short time before such an event a subsidence of suffering and pain frequently—nay, generally—takes place, and that, moreover, this lull is attended by persistent sleeplessness. Physicians are aware that sleeplessness to this extent in any disease is a symptom of serious import, menacing the central system, and when presenting itself in a case of acute rheumatism, where the heart is affected, it is frequently and rapidly followed by delirium, this delirium being designated by a high authority—Sir Thomas Watson—as "wild and furious." In expressing this, the Committee merely makes a statement of a fact generally recognized by the medical profession: That rheumatism suddenly leaving external parts and seizing on the heart, whether in the form of pericarditis or endocarditis, gives rise as suddenly to disorder of the functions of the brain. Whether these symptoms of nervous disorder are reflex phenomena or spring from a transference of morbid action, it is not now our object to consider. It is stated in Dr. Johnson's report that at 6 p. m. on the 20th of January the pulse was regular, soft, and full; but at 10 p. m. the pulse was 104, and somewhat irregular. In this there is a point of similarity to all the detailed cases of rheumatic carditis. All have presented a rapid pulse. It remains for your Committee to consider the question whether, in this case, death was the result of an overdose of medicine. Now, it is not alleged that the patient, up to 6 p. m. of the day preceding death, had been laboring under the influence of any special medication. The patient seemed convalescent. There certainly were not on the day preceding death up to 6 p. m. any symptoms of poisoning. Sleeplessness was the sole condition to be combated. It was then that a dose of hydrate of chloral, gr. x. (10 grains) and of chloroform 5 minims, was administered. It is presumed that no physician of any experience will say that such a dose is likely to cause a pulse of 104, with wild delirium as rheumatic carditis, of which these symptoms, when in combination, are characteristic phenomena,—and the more especially when you take into consideration the preceding treacherous lull, to which reference has been already made. Your Committee does not mean to state that in some idiosyncrasies hydrate of chloral might not cause some amount of delirium, even when given in small doses, but certainly it could not produce a fatal effect administered in a 10-gr. dose.

It now remains to consider the effect of the hypodermic injection of 1-5 gr. morphia, combined with 1-75 gr. of atropine. These are decidedly under doses, and their combination modifies antagonistically their individual effect. To conclude, we cannot, on a calm and careful inquiry into the symptoms and treatment of the case, infer otherwise than it was one of rheumatism, terminating in Rheumatic Carditis—that this was the immediate cause of death, and that the treatment in no way contributed to the fatal result.

W. GODFREY DYAS,
J. W. FREER,
CHAS. W. EARLE.

Dr. Quine moved that the report be adopted as the sense of the meeting. It was agreed to.

Dr. Jacobson offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. Johnson's position in the Medical Society and his high standing in this city are such as not to require any indorsement of his capability and skill on the part of the Society.

Dr. Dyas cited several cases where the symptoms were similar to those exhibited just previous to the death of Mrs. Storey, and also gave the authority of the books as evidence that the doses of medicine given were small, and not large, as charged.

After some unimportant discussion, the Society adjourned.

THE STATE-STREET OUTRAGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As Justice Boyden denies the correctness of my statement made in THE TRIBUNE of Friday, I hope you will pardon me for a word in reply.

I have spent some time to-day in hunting up Officers P. Clark, of Pinkerton's force, and Myers, of the regular force.

Clark swore before Boyden that he saw the men holding the girl's hands, drawing them over her head, and holding her down on the floor, while the other was committing the crime, the girl meantime crying, but not screaming. This was testimony most positive. The girl also swore substantially as above. Here were two witnesses to the outrage. The defense did not offer a single witness. One of the accused made a statement; and, at the conclusion, the Justice discharged them, and afterwards told Officer Myers that he did not believe either Officer Clark or the girl. Why, especially as their testimony had not been contradicted, except by the statement of one of the accused? Ten days ago, a man was sentenced to State's Prison for five years on the statement of an outraged girl alone, unsupported by other evidence.

As Boyden says, there are some suspicious things about his side of the case. Why did he reject the testimony of two witnesses of good character, and give such weight to the story of the prisoner in the dock? Justice Daggett appeared as counsel for the accused, and labored with his brother-Justice for the release of his clients. The employer of one of the men came in, wrote a message on a card, and handed it to Boyden, who read it and put it in his pocket. What was on that card? All this, mind you, after the accused had taken the case from before Banyon, and got it where they wanted it, before Boyden.

Is there a man on earth who, in the face of this, can say that the Justice did his duty? On the contrary, was not his action a perversion of justice?

There is one more act in the farce. After THE TRIBUNE editorial of Friday, the Grand Jury took up the case, but the only officer called on was Myers, the only person of all mentioned who absolutely knew nothing about it. When he was called in by Officer Clark, the crime had been accomplished, and the ruffian was kicking his victim from the store, and Myers thinks he heard him threaten her if she made any fuss about her treatment, but cannot swear positively to the words used. It was Officer Clark who saw the outrage, but he was not summoned. Of course no bill was found. Neither was the girl summoned, nor any great effort made to find her. If these two persons had been brought before the Grand Jury, the result would have been different.

I know none of the parties to this case,—never heard of them until the matter came into court. I am governed solely by a desire to see justice done. I am convinced that there is some mysterious influence at work to shield these men, and I hope you will see that, if such is the case, it is not successful. Let the guilty be exposed, whoever they may be. A. H. B.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1873.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

How a Once Wealthy Farmer Became an Inmate of the Poor-House.

Some sixty years ago there was born in one of the midland counties of England one William Hopps, who, when about 20 years of age, came to this country and settled in Vermont. He possessed a powerful frame and an indomitable will, and amassed a considerable sum of money, while cultivating a small farm in a comparatively sterile country. Hints were sometimes thrown out that he obtained his money not so much from agriculture as from smuggling goods over the border from Canada. After a time he concluded to come West, and bought a farm near Wheeling, in Cook County, where he settled with his wife and family more than thirty years ago. Everything he touched seemed to prosper—his farm of 300 acres was one of the best in Cook County; he built upon it a splendid mansion, entirely of pressed brick, and for years everything was lovely. With the increase of his wealth his family also increased, until, in 1863, he had thirteen children, all living. Hopps had, however, become an inveterate toper, and, in consequence, family troubles frequently arose. In the month of June of that year, the whole community was startled with the news that William Hopps had murdered his wife. The news proved true. While under the influence of liquor, he disemboweled her. An inquest was held, and he was found guilty and committed to take his trial. He had no sooner been safely lodged in the jail of Cook County than he inquired for the lawyers who had defended Jumpertz, and soon after, Col. John Van Arman and Mr. E. W. McComas became his counsel. By the time the trial was reached, Col. Van Arman had left, with his regiment, for the seat of war, and his place was filled by Mr. Wirt Dexter, who put in a plea of emotional insanity. The case was tried before the Hon. George Manierre, then Circuit Judge, and the prosecution was conducted by the Hon. Joseph Knox, State's-Attorney, assisted by the Hon. W. K. MacAllister. After a twelve days' trial, the jury, on the 31st of December, 1863, brought in a verdict of guilty, and William Hopps was sentenced to death.

On the application of his attorneys, a supersedeas was obtained from the Supreme Court, and, on appeal, that Court reversed and remanded the case, and ordered a new trial. It was not until 1866, however, that the new trial took place, his counsel evidently considering that the fact of his having been a long time in jail would have a good effect with a jury. At last the trial came off, and he was acquitted, and again walked the earth a free man. He went back to his old neighborhood and commenced work, but no one would speak to him. No one would have anything to do with him,—even his own children refused to see him, and he felt that he was truly and utterly alone in the world. His farm had been mortgaged to pay the expenses of his defense, and was at length sold for $13,000. Of this sum, $10,500 went to his counsel for their own and the court fees, and $2,500 was left to him. This quickly disappeared in the maelstrom of whisky; and then, as if good fortune and kind Providence were always helping him with opportunities to do well, a legacy of $7,500 came to him from England. At last this all disappeared, and William Hopps, upon whom bright hopes had so often dawned,—William Hopps, the whisky-drinker and wife-murderer,—had not a place to lay his head; not a friend in all the world; not a child who did not revolt from contact or conversation with him. Alone, and an outcast, his misery and destitution at last caused him to ask for admittance into the Cook County Poor-House, at Jefferson, and a few days ago he became an inmate in what will probably be his last home on earth, and when he dies, instead of leaving a magnificent inheritance to his children, and having a splendid monument erected to his memory, he will descend to the grave unhonored, if not unsung.

SUNDAY MUSIC.

A short time ago, a number of prominent German and American citizens of Chicago conceived the idea of having Sunday afternoon concerts in Lincoln Park, similar to those given Saturday, but taking place at a time when 10,000 working people who have no opportunity to avail themselves of week day amusements, could enjoy them. Their plan was to engage the services of Mr. Balatka, and to have him give Sunday the same programme he did Saturday. After assuring themselves of their ability to raise the necessary funds, they yesterday called upon the Mayor, Gen. Stiles, and Mr. Tuley, the last two of whom assured the Committee, composed of Mr. Emil Dietsch and a gentleman connected with the *Staats Zeitung*, that there was nothing in the law which stood in the way of their idea, but that the matter was one coming within the province of the Board of Park Commissioners. The Committee therefore called upon Mr. B. F. Culver, President of the Board who kindly consented to call a special meeting of the Board at 3 o'clock. At this meeting, the members did not seem unfavorable to the plan, and directed Col. Taylor, their Secretary, to confer with their attorney, Mr. Jewett, in order to see what he had to say concerning it. The Commissioners stated that the only rule bearing on the subject was one that nothing of the kind should take place without the special permission of the Board. The Committee further stated that, if any special police were required, they would furnish them, they, and the whole matter to be under the control of the Commissioners. For the sake of those whose week-day occupations debar them from all opportunities for recreation and amusement, it is to be hoped that the Board will accede to this generous proposition of the Committee.

The Rio Tinto Mines.

A new company has appeared in the City of London called the Rio Tinto, with a share capital of some $12,000,000. The name at once indicates the purpose of the organization, and betrays the poverty and thriftlessness of Spain. It seems the projectors of the enterprise have bought from the Spanish Government nearly 5,000 acres of argentiferous land, embracing the town of Rio Tinto and the famous mines, which have been such an inexhaustible source of wealth for years past. The property has been bought for £3,850,000, payable in ten yearly installments. The condition of the Treasury must indeed be desperate when such sacrifices are made. Prim nearly lost his power, on the well-known night of San Jose, because Figuerola had merely proposed to hypothecate these mines.

Taxes on the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Kearney Junction (Neb.) *Press*, of July 24, says: "We hear that the Dawson County officials have at last caught a train belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad, and now hold it for the taxes of the road. The last advices are to the effect that no more freight or passengers will be landed at Plum Creek, and also that an injunction has been granted, stopping the collection of taxes in all the counties along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, until after the case entitled 'Lincoln County against the Union Pacific Railroad' is decided. This case is a test case to decide whether that railroad is not, under the law of the United States, exempt from all taxation."

THE ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG AND THE ULTRAMONTANES.

Letter from Col. Jussen.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE I find a translation of a late editorial of the *Staats-Zeitung* with reference to the vote of the Common Council by which my nomination for the Board of Education was rejected solely upon the ground of my views on Jesuitism. A frank criticism of the position of Mr. Hesing's organ may possibly interest your readers, and you, I trust, will not hesitate to give me the full benefit of the old maxim: "*Audiatur et altera pars.*"

The standpoint of the *Staats-Zeitung* is somewhat obscured by the shifting and subtle demagogism which seems to be the principal characteristic of this paper. In one and the same editorial it is admitted, as well as denied, that certain letters written against the theories and practices of the so-called Society of Jesus were the cause of my defeat.

The tone and spirit of the article in question is one of approval of the action of the Common Council, and of the motives which caused the vote of rejection; and yet this paper, with the same breath that gives utterance to its religious intolerance, claims to represent the American-Republican principle of a complete separation of Church and State.

The *Staats-Zeitung* sneers at, and attempts to ridicule, the position of the English press, which cautioned its readers against the threatening encroachment of Roman influence upon our public schools; while, with a vigor and an energy worthy of the most loyal subject of the Holy See, it justifies the very act by which this encroachment was placed beyond a doubt.

Although the attack was made by the Ultramontanes; though it is an indisputable fact that the Catholic influence inaugurated the conflict,—the leading German paper, with a tremendous show of counterfeit indignation, which involuntarily reflects the character of its cause, claims that the Catholic religion has ruthlessly, and without any provocation whatever, been dragged upon the field of politics.

But the main sting of the editorial lurks in the closing sentence. It is a threat which deserves both consideration and publication. We are told that, "So far, this has only been a storm in a tea-pot, or rather in a hog-pen; but this storm would become *dangerous* if it should ever extend beyond its present filthy limits." Or, in other words, "Do not dare to again discuss any political act which the leading Catholics of this city may deem necessary, if you are not prepared for the most direful consequences." Really, if our imagination was as confused and excited, our conscience as uneasy, or our purpose as questionable, as that of the *Staats-Zeitung*, we should see riots and bloodshed, guns and pistols, knives and bludgeons, and sundry other deadly weapons, whirling through the air to retard the progress of every good citizen who dares to defend the free institutions of the country against the inroads of Jesuitism.

These points would have been quite sufficient to stamp the *Staats-Zeitung* as an apt scholar of the Ultramontanes; and, in order to convince an impartial public of this fact, it was quite superfluous to exhibit the Jesuitical talent for sophistry and a perverted logic by insisting, in the article in question, that this whole discussion against the inroads of the Church of Rome was inaugurated in order to divide the anti-Sunday-party, and to insure the victory at the polls to the so-called party of Law and Order.

These gentlemen of the long and of the short robe are experts in transferring the war upon the enemy's soil. They have always practiced the well-known political principle: Never to defend themselves, but always to attack. The proprietor of the *Staats-Zeitung* has had excellent counsel, and, if not an originator of the plan of the campaign, he is certainly a very pliable and a very willing tool. The righteous indignation at the manner in which the advocates of Temperance and Sunday laws conduct the war against the social recreations of the German-Americans is held up as a mask to hide the mines and rifle-pits of an aggressive religious sect. We are asked to shut our eyes to all the ambitious schemes of Jesuitism, because, forsooth, we must form an alliance with the Catholic voters to put down prohibition legislation. Will these adherents of Papal infallibility vote with us against the fanaticism of total abstinence and Puritan Sunday laws, only upon the condition that we will pay no attention to their efforts to gain a prominent political foothold and a controlling influence over our common schools?

Can we count upon Catholic support to batter down the Puritan forts and strongholds, only in the event that we agree to surrender to our allies the management of our public affairs, and particularly the management of our public schools? Upon what principle can these conditions be imposed? What connection is there between the rights we ask for and the demands of Catholicism? Is the Puritan regime only to be abolished on the condition that a still more dangerous element shall seize the reins?

The proprietor of the *Staats-Zeitung* will do well to pause and consider before he closes the treaty of offense and defense with the power in question upon the terms foreshadowed in his paper. There are thousands of liberal and progressive men among all nationalities, who, between the two evils of a ridiculous and absurd Puritanism of only temporary duration, and a dangerous, aggressive clerical power, that recognizes no interests except those of its Church, claims no allegiance except that of Rome, aspires to no aim except that of its unchecked supremacy, will not hesitate to choose the least.

It is better that the comforts of the body should be proscribed than the development of the human mind and the purposes of freedom. Let Mr. Hesing think twice before he leaps. He claims to carry the German vote in his pocket. Let him be careful to keep it well-buttoned-up, lest the true nature of his purposes should become known within the dark recesses of the prison-house, and the captive votes slip out between his grasping fingers and beyond his reach. The nomination of the next Convention, *which he will call and control*, will better signify his resolves than all the assurances of his pliable newspaper. Let him nominate men to office who are known to be as liberal and tolerant in their religious as in their political and social views. Let him beware of all candidates who are tainted with the political ambition of their particular Church. Let him lay his wires, organize his bummers, and expend his money, only in the interest of those men who conscientiously and honestly believe in the great blessing of a thorough, complete, and unconditional separation of Church and State. If he is wise and discreet enough to follow this advice, he may yet, in spite of all the folly and stupidity of which he has been guilty in the name of social freedom, render the German-Americans of this city, inside and outside of his capacious pocket, some service. Social freedom may thus gain a victory, without endangering the safety of our political institutions.

To fortify Mr. Hesing in this position, if he should choose to adopt it, let me mention a few facts that prove beyond a doubt the encroachments of Jesuitism upon the field of American politics, and the dangerous purposes of the organization. It is barely possible that his incessant labors for the interests of his countrymen, his constant roaming about all the places of recreation for the purpose of increasing his own popularity and that of his cause, have deprived Mr. Hesing of the necessary leisure to study the history of this or any other country. He may be completely ignorant as to Jesuitical machinations. He has been so zealous and busy in imitating Bismarckian terrorism, that he has found no time to inform himself. He may change his tactics with increasing knowledge. Let us try the experiment.

The Bishop of Cleveland, in his last pastoral letter, condemns our public schools, and claims that they endanger the faith and the virtue of Catholic children. He demands a portion of the public-school-fund for the purpose of building Catholic schools; and declares that, if any member of his Diocese shall send his children to any but a Catholic school, he shall be excluded from partaking of the sacrament. He informs his flock, furthermore, *that they must first be Catholics, and then citizens*; and that Catholicism teaches us that God is superior to Man, and the Church superior to the State.

For many years, the Roman clergy exercised a rigorous rule over the legislation of New York, and in 1863 procured the passage of a law taking the whole property of the Romish Church forever from the hands of the people and transferring it to the clergy. Though the spirit of our institutions demands that all religious corporations shall remain Republican in their form of government, the Catholic clergy in New York was invested with despotic power over their people, and with the exclusive privilege of holding the property of the Church. No other religious sect in the country ever presumed to ask for such a sweeping and dangerous privilege. In our own State, in 1861, a similar law was passed, creating the Bishop and his successors a corporation, and the legal holders of the title of all real estate of the Church, though this real estate was purchased and improved by the contributions of the people. Thus the Catholic clergy is placed in control of an immense domain; and every thinking man may easily calculate the danger, when he considers the fact that, of all religious sects, this wealthy priesthood alone enters into the strife of parties as a united and well-organized body.

Has Mr. Hesing ever read "The Advice to Emigrants to the United States," by George Gronheid, Catholic missionary at Bremen (published by Adolph Russel, Munster, 1872)? If not, he may yet peruse this little pamphlet with some profit. Mr. Gronheid warns all emigrants to beware of any and all influences and associations but those sanctioned by the Catholic Church, on their arrival in the United States. He particularly selects the *Turnerbund* as an organization to be shunned by all true Catholics; condemns marriages with Americans; and advises his Catholic readers not to hire out for service to any but Catholic families. Finally, he implores them not to *Americanize* themselves or their children,—the German language being quite sufficient for all purposes of life. The public schools of this country he pronounces as unfit and dangerous for all Catholics, and deplores the fact that many Catholic parents still persist, spite of frequent warning, to send their children to these hot-beds of irreligion. Mr. Gronheid evidently indorses the maxim: "Whoever controls the education of youth controls the future of the nation."

The following are a few of the fundamental principles of Jesuitism, selected at random from the "Civilita Cattolica" and the book of "Liberatore." Let Mr. Hesing ponder over them, and reconcile them, if he can, with his honest (?) persuasion that it is ridiculous to fear any danger to our liberties from the political arm of the Roman Hierarchy:

"It is not a normal condition when a State is forced by necessity to accord to Heretics the same privileges as to Catholics. Peace and national unity are only a blessing to that people which is in possession of the true religion. If this is not the case, then national disunion is an infinitely smaller evil than remaining in religious error."

"The priests are only held to obey the civil laws in so far as they do not conflict with the canon-laws and their priestly dignity. For the violation of civil laws they can only be cited before the clerical, and not before the civil tribunal; and can only be punished by a worldly Judge if the Church is willing to yield its jurisdiction."

As to the recent display of Jesuitical influence in the Common Council of this city, there can be but one opinion among progressive men. I perfectly agree with Mr. Hesing's organ that the rejection of a candidate for the Board of Education is a very insignificant thing; but, when we analyze the motive which caused the rejection, and find that religious intolerance, to say the least, has brought about the result, then this vote of the municipal authorities becomes of the first importance,—not on account of the person, but on account of the principle involved. If the *Staats-Zeitung* will view this practical illustration of Jesuitical principles by the City Fathers in connection with the several planks of the Ultramontane platform cited above, it may possibly come to the conclusion that the separation of Church and State in our Republic is not quite as complete and perfect as the spirit of our institutions demands, and Mr. Hesing may possibly, unless he fears the displeasure of clerical superiors, assist all liberty-loving and progressive citizens in retarding the onward march of a political priestcraft. He can easily do so by controlling *his coming Convention* in the interest of progress and social and religious tolerance alone.

It is sad to be compelled to confess that, among intelligent and educated German-Americans, there is hardly a doubt that this hope will be grievously disappointed. EDMUND JUSSEN.

CHICAGO, July 28, 1873.

The Zone of Life.

Insignificant as is the spot we inhabit, the zone of life—the area which not only all that live and breathe and move inhabit, but in which all vegetation is contained—is still more limited. From the submarine forest in the lowest depths of the sea, to the highest altitude to which the condor soars, above the perpetual snow, is but twelve miles! Within those scanty limits, six miles of air above us, six miles of water beneath, everything that has vitality is confined. If the salamander lives in the central fire, the exception is so small as scarcely to be worth mentioning. The air presses upon the earth with a force equal to 33 feet of water, and upon every average human body with a weight of 15 tons, which only does not squash us flat as pancakes, because the air surrounds us on all sides, including our insides, and thereby the weight is balanced. To most of us, nature is one vast mirage, suggesting infinite delusions; and even to the learned many things still remain to be cleared up by slow-moving science in future ages. Who would imagine, upon the face of the matter, for instance, that, in an airless world, not a sound could ever be heard! On the contrary, in still and silent space, one would conceive that we might hear a pin drop from the moon. Hawksbee demonstrated the contrary of this fact in a memorable experiment before the Royal Society, 180 years ago. He placed a clock under the receiver of an air-pump, in such a way that the striking of the clapper would continue after the air had been exhausted; while the receiver was full of air, the sound was quite audible; when it was empty, all was silent. Again, when the air was introduced, there was a feeble sound, growing in intensity as the air grew denser. At the top of Mont Blanc, the report of a pistol is no louder than that of a common cracker let off at the level of the sea. "Above two miles," says Mr. Glaisher, who, as everybody knows, is an aeronaut of considerable experience, "all noise ceases. I never encountered a silence more complete and solemn than in the heights of the atmosphere—in those chilling solitudes to which no terrestrial sound reaches." On the other hand, clouds absolutely facilitate the transmission of sound. Above a great city, to a height of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, there is always a noise, "immense, colossal, and indescribable." The whistle of a steam-engine is heard at 10,000 feet, the noise of a train at 8,200, says M. Flammarion; but Mr. Glaisher testifies to having heard this latter when 22,000 feet up in the air; the barking of a dog and the report of a gun rise each up to 5,000 feet; the shouts of a crowd of people, the crowing of a cock, the tolling of a bell, to 5,000; and the shout of a human being to 3,300 feet.—*Chamber's Journal.*

A Religious War at Moncton, N. B.

The church at Moncton, N. B., is excited on account of the High Church proclivities of its rector, Rev. Mr. Walker, and, on Sunday last, the feeling vented itself in open war, which is thus described by the St. John *Telegraph*:

"On Saturday it was alleged that the Walker party had secured keys that would open the church door, and during the day Mr. Walker had posted a notice on the church that he would preach on Sunday, at 11 and 3 o'clock. The Low Churchmen thereupon changed the locks and placed a watchman inside.

"On Sunday, at 11 o'clock, there was a large gathering at the church, the Low Churchmen, apprehending violence to the locks, and being determined to prevent Mr. Walker's admission. Mr. Walker presented himself at the door and demanded admittance, and was answered by some party inside, supposed to be the watchman, 'Stand back,' and the report of a pistol firing blank cartridge was heard. Mr. McCann, one of last year's churchwardens, coming up, Mr. Walker demanded that he open the church; but Mr. McCann declared that Mr. Walker should never enter the building while he was warden, and spoke his mind freely, using strong language. The gathering discussed the matter for a time and then dispersed.

"Mr. Walker's friends say he demanded admittance as a matter of form. That they required the fact of refusal before applying for a prohibitory injunction, which they claim will result in the Sheriff being called upon to force the building open. The Low Church party, on the other hand, say they have engaged Mr. Palmer to serve certain papers on Bishop Medley, and propose to put his Lordship into court."

THE STAMFORD INCENDIARY.

Young Peabody, the Minister's Son, Again at the Work of Destruction—Another Chapter of a Sad Story.

Hartford, Conn. (July 25), Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

Some weeks since a sad affair occurred in the country village of North Stamford which resulted in the death of the aged pastor of the Congregational Church, the arrest of his son for incendiarism, and the ruin of the peace of a family. The Rev. Mr. Peabody had been the pastor of the church for several years, and was universally esteemed as a good man and a faithful minister. His advancing years, however, and the approach of that period when his faculties would begin to grow dull, led his parishioners to think of dismissing the old gentleman and supplanting him with a younger and abler man. This fact worked sadly upon the feelings of Mr. Peabody, who had a family, and saw no means of providing for them if he should lose his parish in North Stamford. His son, Charles J. Peabody, a lad of about 16 years, appears to have been deeply affected by the family trouble, and filled with a spirit of revenge.

One night in June the church was discovered to be on fire and was totally destroyed. Circumstances pointing to young Peabody as the incendiary, the strongest of which was the production of several anonymous letters, some in Latin and others in English, worded in the Ku-Klux style, and threatening all sorts of vengeance upon several of the neighbors. The handwriting was shown to be like that of young Peabody's, and he was also the only youth in town who could write the Latin language. He was tried and bound over, a friend giving bonds. The utmost sympathy was expressed for the unfortunate youth and his family.

Shortly after it was reported that young Peabody developed signs of insanity, and he was sent to friends in Topsfield, Mass. His father, the minister, died under his accumulated troubles, and the ruin of a once happy family seemed complete. But there is another startling chapter to the curious story. On Wednesday evening last Peabody reached Stamford by the 10 o'clock train, having escaped from Topsfield. He had come seeking revenge. First, he fired the outbuildings of Deacon W. W. Davenport. They were all destroyed, with the entire crop of hay of this season and other valuable property. Next the barn of Alvan Weed, a mile distant from the first fire, was found ablaze, and was also completely destroyed. Mr. Weed noticed a boy in the barnyard trying to escape, and, securing him, he recognized Charlie Peabody. The boy was the centre of attention, and some hard words were used, but no violence was done to him. He was bound, and the next morning lodged in jail. He had his preliminary trial Thursday, on the charge of arson, and was recommitted to jail, no one giving bonds.

The following paper was found on his person:

Revenge!
My father's death avenged
By his son.
His vile murderers Ruined!
Another "sad story" for the *Advocate*, with no "Indian stones" in it or "Rakes."

I've come to North Stamford at last, and leave my best respects to that interesting people, hoping to have their love and respect, and also that they may think more of me than ever before!

Yours with respect,
C. H. J. PEABODY.

Another paper found upon Peabody was a letter from his mother, full of the warmest affection, protesting her belief in his innocence of guilt in the first case of incendiarism, and entreating him to look to Heaven for consolation.

It is apparent the youth is insane, and even if found guilty by the Superior Court will be sent to an asylum rather than a prison.

An Artist's Triumph.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks that the old story of Zeuxis and the grapes has been paralleled at the studio on Crescent Hill. The story is as follows: "Mr. Elwell has two pet kittens about two months old, big enough to act 'cat' all over, whom he delights to see disport themselves around his studio. The other day, as one was wandering playfully there, she came suddenly in sight of a speaking portrait of a dog, a keen-eyed black-and-tan. Suddenly kitty's back up-arched to the utmost, as, bristling from nose to tail to twice her size and growling under breath, she assumed an attitude of defense against an expected attack of her painted enemy. So for several minutes kitty stood her ground, till, finding the dog not at all disposed to pick a quarrel, she very warily backed out, as if she were treading on eggs, and made her exit with a scamper, congratulating herself, no doubt, on her safety. This is not the first time, either, that Mr. Elwell has been complimented. Years since, he invited a sturdy bull-dog into this room, who, sniffing around, speedily recognized his master's just-finished portrait by squatting before it, and wagging with a ludicrous joy what bit of a tail he had."

The Referee's Final Report on the Springfield Regatta.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

I am expected, through the medium of the *Herald*, to make a final report of the late College Regatta at Springfield, and, on receipt of the evidence of the eleven judges appointed by each of the contesting crews, to decide the positions or order of all the contesting boats at the finish.

Owing to the fact that only six of the eleven judges have seen fit to make a report,—viz.: the judges for Yale, Wesleyan, Harvard, Amherst, Columbia, and Dartmouth,—I shall refuse to award any other positions than those already awarded—Yale first, Wesleyan second, and Harvard third. The honor of fourth place being claimed by the judges for Amherst, Columbia, and Dartmouth, respectively, I shall be obliged to leave them to fight it out on "that line, if it takes all summer." JOHN C. BABCOCK.

July 26, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination:
CLASS NO. 187, FOR JULY 28, 1873.
[illegible]
CLASS NO. 188, FOR JULY 28, 1873.
[illegible]
Sealed plays secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, T. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 157 South Clark-st. Branch Offices, 241 Sedgwick-st., 115 South Canal-st. and State-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. H. Wineman, formerly of the firm of Stettauer & Wineman, having associated himself with our firm, the name and style of the new firm will hereafter be known as

KOHN, WINEMAN & CO.,
Successors to A. & H. Kohn & Co., 33 & 35 Wabash-av.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 28.

The week opens with scarcely any perceptible change in the money market. Business is fair, and prospects for a prosperous season in nearly all departments of trade are satisfactory. The disposition to move cautiously is healthy, and to be commended for the steady prosperity it is calculated to foster. The banks supply all their customers freely at the legal rates; and, on good collaterals, would be glad to take more paper than offers. The deposits of country banks are large and on the increase, but they report to their correspondents that an active demand for currency is likely soon to spring up to move the crops. Bankers here will be fully prepared for all the demands likely to be made upon them. Nothing shows the large increase of the capital of the city within the last few years more strikingly than the fact that our banks have within themselves the money to move the crops, and generally to do the business of the city and the Northwest. It is within the memory of all our leading business men that, during the fall season of active shipments, our banks had to make arrangements at the East for money to move the crops as best they could. They are now about free from the grasp of Eastern sharpers, and every season makes them more independent of all outside assistance.

Shipments are large, and the amounts of exchange making heavy; but the demand to-day was firm. Par to 25c per $1,000 were the figures between bankers. Par to 1-10 premium were the rates to customers.

RAILWAY DEPOSITS.

The new Constitution makes it obligatory on the railways to keep their transfer-books in this State. Practically, this provision is not complied with. We have long ago contended that they ought also to keep their deposits in this city,—certainly those whose terminus is here. Instead of this, the funds are transmitted almost daily to New York, where, in too many cases, they are used by the officers of the companies for stock-gambling operations on Wall street. This fact, certainly in regard to some of our roads, has been notorious for years, and some stringent laws ought to be enacted, if possible, to prevent it. The receipts of our roads for freight alone are, during the active business season, $100,000 or more per day, and this is at once remitted to Wall street. To remit for iron, rolling stock, or supplies, interest on bonds, etc., is, of course, legitimate; but, as our railways make their money in the West, it is their duty to keep it here till it is wanted for legitimate purposes in New York. Just now some of our roads are giving paper at 30 and 60 days for current claims, which undoubtedly could be readily met in cash were not some large speculations on foot for which it is employed, with doubtful propriety, not to use a harsher term.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following. Will not copying checks in a copy-book become an essential element of safety as well as the copying of letters?

NEW YORK, July 23, 1873.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Some days ago I was called upon to make an affidavit before a Commissioner, to be used in another State. After taking down my evidence, it was read over to me to attest, but, as I noticed a couple of errors, I demurred, as not being in accordance with my testimony. The Commissioner took a small bottle from his desk and applied the fluid to the writing, removing it almost at once, and then wrote in the matter as I gave it to him, after which I completed the paper by signing it.

I have since thought how easily my affidavit could be altered and completely changed by any designing person, after its being signed, with hardly a chance of detection. What protection can we have from such danger, which appears to me to be a jeopardy calling for earnest consideration? Can you suggest any method to obviate this difficulty, or do you know how it can be avoided? Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Reply.—The English have a fugitive ink with which the body of a check or any other document may be printed in lathework or other fine ground; such paper, written on, protects the inscription, as the acid which removes the writing erases the colored ground, and it cannot be restored. There is no absolute protection against the alteration of ordinary documents. If written with copying ink, and copied as finished, the executor of an affidavit may provide unassailable evidence of the original text, and thus protect himself from injury by a skillful erasure; but if shrewd rogues are bent on fraud it is difficult to guard against them.

There seems to be no end to the corruptions and stealings of Washington officials. It has been widely charged that the indebtedness of the District of Columbia has reached several millions beyond the limit authorized by law. A member of the Territorial Legislature puts the figure at $7,000,000. As no denial has been attempted, this is likely to be true. The officials can probably tell what has become of the money; but will they?

The new $10 National Bank bill is to be issued about the 1st of September. No issue of other denominations is to be made before Congress meets.

INSURANCE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following paragraph in regard to insurance:

There is probably no business so generally participated in as insurance in which so little is practically known. Many think if they insure a specified property for $5,000, and the property is partially or wholly destroyed, that they recover the full insurance, regardless of the fact that the property destroyed may not be of half the value. This is a common error, though of course confined to the less informed in such matters. Others carrying a stock varying in value from $25,000 to $30,000, and an insurance for the smaller sum, suppose that, in case of damage by fire, involving the loss of the greater amount, they can recover the entire face of their policies, when, in truth, the insurance companies are liable only *pro rata* for the loss sustained. If the insurance policies in solvent companies are drawn in plain terms for $30,000, they will cover any loss on stock valued at $30,000 to which they apply up to their full specification. But if they contain what is known as "the average clause," which reads, "It is understood and agreed that claims under this policy shall only be for such proportion of the entire loss as the amount of this insurance bears to the whole value of the property insured," then in case of loss on any part of $30,000 stock, with $25,000 insurance, the companies will pay five-sixths of the loss and the insured will bear the other sixth himself. These are pieces of information well worth holding in remembrance, especially by the less-informed on the subject.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p.m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '64	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '65	118¾	119
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¾	117
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118½	118¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118	118½
10-40s	[illegible]	115¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114	114¾
Gold (full weight)	115½	115⅝
Gold Coupons	115½	115⅝
Gold Exchange	....	115⅝
Sterling Exchange	109½@110¼	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following improvements were filed for record on Monday, July 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Girard st, Wabansia and North avs, w f, Lots 69 to 72, dated July 1; consideration, $1,800.

Howard st, 194 ft e of Laflin st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 16; consideration, $800.

Seymour av, 141 ft s of North av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 8, in s e ¼ of Block 5, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $700.

Perch st, bet Kinzie and Fulton sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 19; consideration, $1,500.

Robey st, bet North and Wabansia avs, w f, Lots 26 and 27, dated July 14; consideration, $1,450.

Throop st, 150 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 29½x125 ft, dated July 14; consideration, $3,450.

Throop st, 50 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 100x125 ft, dated June 24; consideration, $12,000.

Morgan st, 255 ft n of Maxwell st, e f, 25x171 8-10 ft, dated July 28; consideration, $2,000.

Indiana av, 631 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 51x170½ ft, dated July 18; consideration, $10,000.

South Water st, 160 ft w of State st, s f, 54x40 ft, to river, dated June 28; consideration, $30,400.

West Huron st, 288 ft e of Robey st, n f, 24x121¼ ft, dated July 26; consideration, $800.

Ashley st, 50 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 25x90 ft, dated July 28; consideration, $700.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 6, in Smith's Lot 3 of s ½ of n ½ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated July 23; consideration, $3,000.

Milwaukee av, near Houston st, s w f, Lots 47 and 48, dated May 29; consideration, $5,000.

Fifth av, bet Washington st and Court place, e f 21 64-100x80 ft, dated July 17; consideration, $20,000.

36-100 of a ft adjoining the above, dated July 17; consideration, $350.

North Dearborn st, bet Superior and Huron sts, e f, 20x80 ft, dated July 25; consideration, $4,000.

Yager st, 181 ft s of Central Park boulevard, w f, 25 x120 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $400.

N ½ Lot 21, in n ½ Block 18, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated July 22; consideration, $2,200.

Ogden av, 104 ft n e of Robey st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $3,000.

Sub-Lot 8, of Kelly's s part of Lot 8, in Block 24, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $500.

Lot 1, in Block 12, in Tyrrell et al.'s s ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated July 17; consideration, $1,100.

Ogden av, bet Flournoy and Polk sts, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 19; consideration, $1,800.

Same as the above, dated May 19; consideration, $1,800.

Dashiell st, n of and near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 26; consideration, $500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, n e cor of Racine av, s f, 24x124¾ ft, dated March 6; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty-fourth st, 273 ft w of Egandale av, s f, 26½x140 ft, dated July 8; consideration, $1,050.

Page st, n e cor of Fifty-fourth st, w f, 75¼x125¼ ft, dated July 1; consideration, $500.

Evans av, 209 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 29 57-100x 124¼ ft, dated May 21; consideration, $1,850.

Lots 1, 2, and 36, in Block 15, of Phare's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 22, 38, 13, dated June 17; consideration, $600.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 3, in McChesney's Subdivision in n w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, with property, dated July 26; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 32, in Block 5, Heintz's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated July 19; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 33, in same block, dated July 19; consideration, $500.

Lots 42 to 44, in Block 8, in Orvis' n ½ of s e ¼, Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated July 26; consideration, $1,000.

S ½ of Lot 14, and n ½ of Lot 16, of Evans' et al. Lots 9 to 16, of Johnson's e ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 3, 38, 14, dated June 28; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 13, in Rosenmerkel's Lot 31, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated May 5; consideration, $1,600.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,651	3,215	7,017	3,932
Wheat, bu	48,350	17,500	22,163	24,989
Corn, bu	343,883	121,347	321,157	387,449
Oats, bu	62,150	15,710	46,813	4,969
Rye, bu	380	954	....	....
Barley, bu	800	4,650	2,773	1,200
Grass seed, lbs	16,460	310	8,400	102,820
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	15,500	24,000	....	4,000
Cured meats, lbs	43,200	54,440	387,772	479,400
Beef, brls	....	....	115	10
Pork, brls	....	1,418	1,033	55
Lard, lbs	44,710	1,200	662,309	41,115
Tallow, lbs	9,230	11,420	....	....
Butter, lbs	90,398	43,388	36,415	119,340
Live hogs, No	5,141	4,334	5,958	5,111
Cattle, No	921	399	1,778	381
Sheep, No	412	643	....	....
Hides, lbs	100,799	25,745	156,250	93,336
Highwines, brls	15	171	190	772
Wool, lbs	262,847	201,798	164,740	305,140
Potatoes, bu	2,856	1,694	....	....
Lumber, m feet	6,218	7,309	2,658	2,514
Shingles, m	3,030	1,980	1,901	1,291
Lath, m	615	509	430	360
Salt, brls	3,463	....	1,865	2,401

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 5,116 bu wheat; 933 bu corn; 1,182 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 88 cars wheat; 744 cars corn; 24,100 bu No. 1 do, 17,500 bu high mixed do, 55,100 bu No. 2 do, 14,800 bu rejected do, and 2,000 bu no grade do, by canal; 55 cars oats; 5,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 3 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (829 cars), 480,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	17,669	50,504	62,687	226,040	2,373
By canal	100	9,094	....	....	....
To Buffalo	10,225	86,367	1,329,434	157,428	16,000
To Erie	2,600	....	58,000	....	....
To Oswego	....	....	50,645	....	....
To Ogd'nsb'h	756	....	102,778	....	....
To Huron	1,333	....	77,747	....	....
Other U.S. p's	351	....	1,035	5,400	....
To Montreal	100	16,237	....	....	....
To Colborne	....	20,985	106,377	....	....
To Kingston	....	59,502	163,980	....	....
To Goderich	....	....	10,659	....	....
Other C. ports	....	17,060	58,339	....	....
Total	34,290	260,250	2,003,776	389,868	18,373

Also 4,733 bu barley shipped by rail.

Another lot of corn has been declared hot, about 61,900 bu in Central Elevator B. It will be delivered on receipts dated from June 2 to June 18, inclusive.

The first car load of bulk barley, of the new crop, arrived to-day, consigned to McDermid & Oertel. It inspected No. 2, and 85c was offered for it before 11 o'clock, while old No. 2 barley was selling at 65c. Query. Is the old to be mixed with the new, again, under our State Inspection.

Our quotations of $1.05¾ for wheat seller the year, on Saturday, was an error. The highest traceable sale was at $1.05.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, with not much change in the average of prices, except an easier feeling in corn and provisions. The receipts exhibited a slight increase, and the shipping movement was far from being as active as could have been wished under the circumstance of additional posting of hot corn. The leading idea in all the markets was the near approach of the end of this month, and the deliveries that are made possible, or impossible by the vanishing of July into August.

Some liberal orders for domestic dry goods were placed, but the inquiry came principally in the shape of orders for small parcels to supply the current demands of the retail trade, and the general market was reported dull. Prices, however, were well sustained all around, and for the leading staples were firm. Groceries were moving with fair liberality at about Saturday's quotations. An easier feeling in sugars is noted, but the general tone of the market seemed firm. Coffees and rice were especially so, the tendency being to advance. Nothing new was developed in the hay, hide, and leather markets. Cheese was firm and in rather better request. Butter was quiet, and, if we except choice yellow,—with which the market is only indifferently supplied,—the feeling is less firm. There was a good inquiry for fish at full former quotations, mackerel and whitefish ruling a trifle firmer, owing to light stocks. In the dried fruit market there is still some excitement, and in blackberries, currants, citrons, cherries, and peaches a further slight upward movement is noted. Oils were quiet, and carbon and linseed were quoted off a little. No changes were reported in paints, tobacco, and wool.

At the lumber yards a fair business was transacted for this month, the local demand being principally for lumber suitable for building purposes. A firmer feeling is being developed in common lumber. The wholesale market was active at about the same range of prices. The hardware trade was only fair, prices ruling steady for nearly all materials. Iron and steel were easy at the quoted rates. Building materials were without material change. The demand is fair and the supply ample, particularly of brick. The demand for wool continues fair, the inquiry being from consumers. Prices rule steady. The common grades of broom-corn are in good request, and firm. Choice stock is almost out of the market. Seeds were again quiet, with the exception of timothy, which was fairly active for August. Clover was firm at $5.50@5.75. Green fruits were abundant, except berries, which were scarce and firmer. Apples, pears, and peaches were a trifle lower. Poultry and eggs were without new feature.

Lake freights were less active, and a shade easier, being rather tame at the inside rates of Saturday, at 5@5¼c for corn, and 5½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 11c for corn to Kingston or Oswego. Through rates by lake and rail to New England points were unchanged at 23c for corn via Buffalo, and 25c for do via Ogdensburgh. A total of 7 charters was reported, which will take out 29,000 bu wheat, and 220,000 bu corn.

Highwines were in demand and scarce. An early sale was made of 100 brls at 92c, but at the close 93c was bid, with none offered; this is an advance of 1c per gallon on the quotation of Saturday. New York was reported stronger at 96c.

Provisions were more active, but in a speculative way, in turning over trades. Mess pork was 25c per brl lower, with more doing at the decline, and some demand for the more deferred options, while cash lots were dull, but relatively firm. Lard was in fair request at the recent reductions in quotations, notwithstanding reported weakness in New York. Meats were quiet at the inside quotations of last week, with more disposition to sell, and but little desire to take hold on any terms. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.30 @15.50; do seller August, $15.30@15.40; do seller September, $15.15@15.25; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $7.87½@7.90; do seller September, $8.10@8.15; summer do, 7¼@7⅜c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats held at 7⅛@7⅜c for shoulders; 8¾@9c for short ribs; and 9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅜@8c. English meats, 9¼@9⅜c for short ribs; 9⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8¾c for shoulders; 9⅝c for clear ribs; 10⅛c for short clear; and 13½@15¼c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00 @25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6¼c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.50; 500 brls do, seller August, at $15.35; 1,000 brls do, seller September, at $15.15; 1,000 brls do, seller August and September, at $15.15; 1,250 tcs lard at 7⅝c per lb; 100 tcs summer do at 7½c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 8¾c.

Flour was rather more active than on Saturday, which is not saying much, and unchanged in the matter of prices. There was a little more looking around on the part of local buyers, but no shipping demand apparent, and the inquiry was principally for low to medium grades of spring extras. The first new flour of the season was offered on the market to-day. It was made from white winter wheat in Kansas City, and branded "Diamond Mills." Bran was dull and unchanged. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 200 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 25 brls (Diamond Mills made from new wheat) on private terms; 50 brls spring extras (patent) at $11.25; 200 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $6.75; 168 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 50 brls do at $5.50; 400 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.12½; 100 brls do at $2.75. Total, 1,643 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00, delivered; 10 tons do at $10.50, on track; 500 brls cornmeal (Marsh's Colorio) at $2.30. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$5.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.62½
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75	@ 4.25
Bran	10.25	@10.75

Wheat was irregular and nervous, but quiet, at about the same general average of prices as on Saturday, being higher for July and lower for August, the difference again widening to 7c, though there are now but three days' difference in time. The market for this month was strong, with very little offering. The receipts of July have not been materially increased by the prospects of a corner at the close, and we have actually about 90,000 bu less in store than a week ago, when there was barely 200,000 bu of No. 2 on hand out of 436,000 bu in store. There is thus nothing left with which to make the July deliveries, and the longs bid fair to have things all their own way up to the point beyond which they could not force deliveries to be made. A few of the July shorts attempted to fill to-day, being attracted by the decline of Saturday, but the demand soon run prices up to the old point, as there was almost no cash No. 2 spring on the market. The option of seller the month opened at $1.19, advanced to $1.21¼, receded to $1.21, rose to $1.21½, and receded to $1.20¼ at the close, with a slight preference for round lots of cash No. 2. Seller August was ⅛c lower than Saturday's lowest point, being depressed by the anticipation of more liberal receipts, though foreign markets were quoted stronger. The present prospect is that towards the middle of next month the new wheat will come in freely, and as the Milwaukee market is already near our level, while we have now secured the new grades of Northwestern wheat, it is fair to presume that we shall receive considerable quantities of wheat that would otherwise go to the city of bricks. Hence a weak feeling, which was intensified when New York was reported lower at the close. Seller August opened at $1.14¼, advanced to $1.14½, and declined to $1.13⅞ at the close. Seller September was dull and nominal at $1.07¾@1.08; and seller the year at $1.05 @1.05¼. There was no hard No. 2 spring offered. Hard No. 1 sold sparingly at $1.27. No. 3 spring closed nominal at $1.04¼@1.04½; and rejected do at 90½@91c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.27; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21½; 21,400 bu do at $1.21; 11,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04½; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 91c. Total, 50,000 bu.

Corn was ⅜@⅝c lower; very weak early and firm afterward, with a better demand. The market was early depressed by the news of heavy receipts, and the posting of nearly 62,000 bu in the Central Elevator B as hot, which did much to weaken confidence in the integrity of the remainder. The advices from New York were also rather unfavorable to holders, and the news from the country was generally to the effect that the growing crop promises well. The consequence was, that offerings were so very heavy in the early part of the session as to bring about a decline of ½c per bu in a few minutes, after which the market ruled very dull for a while, with no buyers. Then the decline attracted shippers, and they took hold rather freely, which brought out the short interest all the more forcibly, as they had generally come to the conclusion that the shippers would fall back this week, and leave the market to its fate. Seller August opened at 35⅝c, declined to 35½c, advanced to 35¾c, and closed quiet at 35½@35⅝c. Seller September sold at 37@37⅜c, closing at 37@37⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, was slow and steady at 35c. New receipts closed firm at 35¼@35⅜c, and high mixed at 35½@36c. Rejected closed at 32½c. Cash sales were reported of 29,200 bu high mixed at 36c; 3,200 bu do at 35⅞c; 14,400 bu do at 35⅝c; 50,400 bu No. 2 fresh at 35⅝c; 35,600 bu do at 35½c; 65,000 bu regular at 35c; 14,000 bu rejected at 32⅝c; 31,200 bu do at 32½c; 36,000 bu No. 1 and high mixed at 37½c; 12,000 bu No. 2 at 36½c; 6,000 bu do at 36c; 12,000 bu rejected at 33½c. Total, 309,000 bu.

Oats were rather more active, but weak at a decline of ¼@⅜c. owing to more liberal offerings, both for cash and delivery in August, the continued large receipts making holders afraid of a still further drop, while several operators wanted to sell because it would not be convenient to carry the property after they received it on option contract. Seller the month, or regular, sold at 27@27⅛c, seller August at 26@26⅛c, and seller September, or seller the year, were quoted nominal at 25¾@26c; all closing rather firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 27⅝c; 13,400 bu do at 27½c; 10,000 bu do at 27⅜c; 67,000 bu do at 27c; 6,000 bu rejected at 25c. Total, 106,400 bu.

Rye was inactive, and nominally unchanged, "the market" having gone off for a day's hunting. No. 2 was quoted at 56@57c cash, and 55c seller August. Rejected was nominal at 50@51c.

Barley was quiet and steady. The market opened rather weak, with 78c the best bid for new No. 2, seller September; but about noon the feeling improved, and sales were made of 2,000 bu at 81c and 20,000 bu at 80c, the market closing firm at 80c for round lots. The only cash sales reported were 1,200 bu by sample at 70c, and 400 bu new No. 2 at 80c. Old No. 2 was nominal at 65@70c, No. 3 at 58@60c, and rejected at 40@45c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

July 28.—Mark Lane—Wheat steady. English country markets for wheat steady. French country markets for wheat generally strong. Liverpool—Spot wheat quiet. Spot corn firm. American lard, 37s 6d.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas bu.	Oats, bu.
July 24	24,779	1,297,276	546,480	18,068	50,141	....
July 17	29,724	1,171,387	749,820	41,577	12,894	....
July 10	27,953	1,050,313	547,405	2,000	....	11,783
July 3	16,063	683,088	622,341	45,124	23,345	11,627
Total 4 w'ks	98,519	4,202,064	2,465,046	107,769	86,310	23,410
June 26	23,204	1,047,222	431,533	29,650	43,086	34,681
June 19	34,813	1,146,887	777,848	12,311	1,193	25,045
June 12	21,988	1,220,420	685,548	41,580	20,557	37,364
June 5	31,699	703,462	723,183	11,635	8,150	6,949
Total 4 w'ks	111,804	4,117,992	2,617,607	95,156	72,986	104,489

The wheat crop in the United States, including California, will, from present indications, probably be above an average. The winter wheat is now mostly harvested, and will probably be a full average, taken as a whole, while Michigan is short with good quality, and in some localities, there was considerable damage by the storm a few weeks since. New wheat, in small parcels, is already arriving here from the South.

The wheat-crop in the United Kingdom, it is expected, will be an average, and the harvest will not probably be more than a week or ten days later than usual. The stocks in granary there are above the average of the last five years, but the old wheat in the hands of the farmers is less than usual, as is indicated by the deliveries. The amount in transit for the United Kingdom is much larger than last year.

Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Jan. 1 to June 30, inclusive, for three years:

Wheat from	1871. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1872. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1873. Cwts., 112 lbs.
Russia	5,906,640	7,908,329	5,350,047
Denmark	14,340	98,985	285,653
Germany	1,327,310	1,649,304	1,210,051
France	38,246	129,053	1,155,256
Austrian Territories	191,546	5,763	15,009
Turkey, &c	573,838	489,164	244,736
Egypt	35,611	1,161,564	634,015
U. S. America	5,619,861	2,990,973	7,280,630
Chili	136,457	544,989	625,988
B. N. America	734,826	162,022	580,220
Other countries	175,183	436,799	1,344,159
Total wheat, cwts	14,753,558	15,636,949	18,681,365
Barley	3,412,348	7,036,697	5,444,833
Oats	3,898,836	5,632,263	5,565,921
Peas	473,829	454,855	804,148
Beans	1,122,808	1,622,252	1,378,607
Maize	5,422,705	8,181,068	8,123,889
Total spring grain	14,329,876	22,927,839	21,146,563
Flour from			
Germany	446,788	487,866	409,629
France	1,224	233,265	1,465,571
U. S. America	1,186,672	206,428	465,330
B. N. America	91,416	29,383	110,267
Other countries	415,065	471,310	351,094
Total flour, cwts	2,114,165	1,446,084	3,203,994
Grand total, cwts	31,197,599	40,010,765	42,191,925

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, July 19, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	[illegible]	1,178,285	772,682	8,289
Albany	16,300	37,000	185,040	25,309
Buffalo	246,969	657,191	177,724	....
Chicago	431,217	3,263,728	744,438	28,794
*Milwaukee	417,000	125,000	226,802	15,000
Duluth	51,000	....	....	....
Toledo	397,810	473,235	322,317	....
Detroit	46,872	24,144	27,441	3,497
*Oswego	130,000	35,000	15,000	10,000
St. Louis	30,495	162,642	82,095	6,325
Boston	71,161	155,309	316,568	3,387
Toronto	126,321	150	24,831	3,455
Montreal	225,115	427,539	49,049	....
*Philadelphia	160,000	140,000	65,000	....
Baltimore	55,000	427,685	20,000	....
Lake shipments	1,127,175	1,839,532	283,712	780
Rail shipments	77,830	110,227	354,512	9,132
On N. Y. canals	1,344,513	862,796	509,994	....
Total—July 19, '73	4,977,480	9,840,417	4,164,628	108,712
Total—July 12, '73	5,020,112	9,472,406	4,054,170	106,388
Total—July 5, '73	5,248,480	9,965,507	4,032,509	109,029
Total—June 28, '73	5,324,824	9,246,988	4,557,300	162,128
Total—June 21, '73	4,426,251	9,290,233	4,496,149	168,790
Total—June 14, '73	5,524,824	8,580,464	4,430,848	196,982
Total—July 20, '72	3,929,604	12,178,583	6,012,444	228,533

*Estimated

Comparative stocks of grain and flour in sight of the principal ports of the United Kingdom, June 30, 1873, and for the four previous years:

	Flour, brls.	Flour, sks.	Wheat, qrs.	Maize, qrs.
London	65,916	62,492	135,159	22,894
Liverpool	24,632	81,136	351,585	84,365
Glasgow	38,412	65,632	177,318	88,791
Bristol	85	....	27,627	7,998
Gloucester	....	....	18,997	12,200
Waterford, etc	....	....	69,826	47,743
Newcastle	....	16,502	70,881	....
Leith	6,500	....	105,000	4,500
Total June 30, 1873	135,565	225,762	956,378	268,491
Total June 30, 1872	85,673	149,364	828,688	240,964
Total June 30, 1871	373,890	194,600	1,130,244	82,735
Total June 30, 1870	231,217	142,893	1,179,069	136,420
Total June 30, 1869	46,077	128,921	533,312	80,845

The stock of flour and wheat represented in quarters of wheat:

	Equal qrs. wheat.	Equal in bu. of wheat.
June 30, 1873	1,144,553	9,156,424
June 30, 1872	1,017,499	8,139,992
June 30, 1871	1,456,241	11,649,928
June 30, 1870	1,395,764	11,166,112
June 30, 1869	648,437	5,187,496

Comparative statement of stocks of grain in Liverpool, as reported through Messrs. Baxter, Stedman & Coats:

	1873. June 30	1873. Mar. 31	1872. Dec. 31	1872. Aug. 31
Flour, brls	24,652	36,158	36,144	24,249
Flour, sks, 280 lbs	81,136	86,410	23,209	26,696
Oat meal, loads	3,061	5,348	5,157	3,075
Wheat, qrs	351,585	336,619	381,370	191,793
Maize, qrs	84,365	174,740	332,775	231,174
Oats, qrs	10,643	5,394	5,654	22,333
Barley, qrs	500	5,308	6,889	2,000
Peas, qrs	14,664	11,226	18,166	13,177
Beans, qrs	1,121	11,832	22,384	33,449
Malt, qrs	3,839	2,653	1,337	1,261
Total grain, qrs	466,700	547,778	771,585	495,181

The ratio of weekly consumption in 1871 was of wheat 41,041 qrs., against 45,958 qrs in 1872, and for the half year ended June 30, 54,776 qrs per week.

THE CORN PROSPECT.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I see in the various publications of "crop prospects" that corn is generally reported as "rather late, but doing well;" or, "corn coming on, though backward," and, as these are but comparative terms, I would like to know how it is compared with former years. (Corn is our staple, you know, and we feel most interested in that.)

I will give you the result of my observations. My business has called me to various parts of Iroquois and Ford Counties, and I am prepared to express an opinion as compared with former years.

On the 1st of July, 1871, I rode across Iroquois County, from west to east. Corn averaged as high as the fences (some higher, and but little any lower), and the plant very vigorous and healthy, and standing very even.

On the 1st of July, 1873, I went over the same route and saw thousands of acres of old stalks standing. More than half of the corn would not average more than from 6 to 8 inches high, and very little stood more than 1 foot high.

On a few farms (old farms along the streams) the crop looked well, and prospects good for an average crop; but the rule is as above.

Since then I have been over a large part of both counties. The earlier planting has been growing quite rapidly; but farmers say, "the late corn don't seem to grow." Yesterday I drove out twenty miles and saw thousands of acres that was not more than one foot high, and I never saw corn tassel out so short—a very large per cent tasseling out at not over three feet high—much even lower.

Corn will commence to tassel (and the ear starts soon after) at a certain season without reference to the time of planting, to-wit: two pieces planted a month apart will not be perhaps more than a week difference in commencing to tassel, and it needs a hearty, vigorous growth before that time in order to insure a good-sized ear, and this stunted corn will yield very short ears.

I hear reports of frost last week, and saw some leaves that looked white and wilted, as though it might be the result of frost, but can't say. It may be, as one said to me, the result of plowing when the soil was in bad (wet) condition, and the hot sun since.

Some farmers think they have a prospect of an average crop, but I doubt it. I have seen several such seasons, and I know that after such a soaking the ground will not produce a good yield; the corn will not *fill* on the cob.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-three was very wet early,—up to the last of April,—but May was a good month for plowing. No rain at all in the month until the 27th. Then we had a heavy rain; then good growing weather, until the "big" frost in August, with occasional showers; but we should have had a short crop without the frost Aug. 30.

I examined my corn at that time and found well-formed cobs—good length—filled one-fourth to one-third of the length from the butt, and getting quite hard (beginning to dent) and that was all there would have been—for corn begins to form the kernel and fill the whole length of the cob at nearly the same time.

Aug. 30, 1863, frost killed all vegetation (that was killable). Sept. 19, the ground froze half an inch deep. Oct. 22, four inches of snow—30th more snow, and November and December were warm and pleasant to Dec. 31.

As "Rural" says, "Stirring our soil when too wet locks up the plant-food and no after cultivation will set it all right."

Our soil will stand any amount of dry weather—if in the right condition. I have seen thirty bushels of corn grown to the acre without any rain to help it; but *the corn was planted when the ground was in fine condition.*

When the soil is too wet at the time of planting, it is absolutely necessary to have very frequent rains. The effects of a shower, as a farmer said yesterday, don't seem to last.

My conclusion is this: With warm, growing weather and very frequent showers, the corn now tasseling may yield one-half as much as last year (I would give something to be insured thirty bushels per acre on my farm, and the crop is now much better than the average), but with bad weather (unfavorable), the "average number" will be very small.

I think there is much uneasiness felt on account of frost. Many prophesy another "August frost" like that of '63; and we have had several strong reminders of such a thing. Our county papers report frost in localities last week, and our only hope is in a very late fall. If we have good growing weather, with frequent rains, we may have a *fair* formation of ears, but it will require all the month of October to fully ripen the crop. On the other hand, if we have weather to ripen it early, it will cut short a very large per cent. So that the outlook is bad at the best.

I think we shall have *some* good corn, with a reasonably late fall, but am fully persuaded that the east half of the State will not produce half as much merchantable corn as last year under the most favorable circumstances, and there is great danger that it will be very much less.

I have heard very many claim that the prospect is *fair* here, *but they are not farmers*, and are not posted. Yours truly, IROQUOIS.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were active, and the former was firmer at $1.20½@1.21 seller the month, and closed at $1.13⅞ seller August. Corn was a shade higher, closing at 35⅞c seller August, and 37¼@37⅜c seller September. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $15.45 cash, and 1,000 brls do at $15.20 seller September. Lake freights were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 28.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand, and advanced in sympathy with highwines. Quotable at $1.86@1.91.

BROOM-CORN—The market was fairly active. The common grades are moving quite freely, and are firm. Choice hurl is difficult to find, but the lower grades are quite plenty yet, though the stocks are now being reduced. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—The inquiry is very light and chiefly for small lots of choice navies, which are not very plenty. We again quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.25@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were meeting with a tolerably fair demand. The offerings, especially of brick, are large, and prices for these materials are not particularly strong. Cements are unchanged. Annexed are the quotations: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50 @2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@6.50; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00 @30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $23.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Prices were only fairly sustained for any grade, while for poor to medium qualities the market begins to show signs of weakness. Stocks are accumulating to some extent, and holders exhibit some anxiety to realize. Choice yellow is in light supply, and readily commands the quoted prices. We make no change in our list, as follows: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 15@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—In this market the changes were unimportant. The demand for grain bags continues fair, but other goods are very quiet and rather easy. Following are the quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—Although there was only a moderate amount of trading in this staple, the tone of the market was firm, all merchantable goods being held at full prices. An advance of 1s in Liverpool has strengthened the New York market, and among the trade here there is more apparent confidence. Stocks are not large. We quote: New York factory, 11@11½c; Ohio factory, 9½@10½c; Western factory, 9@10½c.

COAL—There was a liberal demand for hard coals, and the market remains strong at the advance recently established. Soft descriptions were quiet and steady. We repeat our quotations as follows: Lehigh, $10.50@11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Manufactured goods are in moderate request, prices being generally in buyer's favor. Stock is scarce, especially flour staves, and firm. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@$15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 250 lard tierces (city cooperage) at $1.70.

EGGS—Met with a moderate inquiry from the city dealers. The offerings were fair, but many of the arrivals were out of condition. Good to choice lots sold at 12½@13c, and now and then a higher price is obtained for guaranteed packages. Sales include 125 cases and 2,000 doz at 13c; 600 doz do at 12½c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate supply and request at the annexed prices: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@75c; jobbing price, 80@82c; mixed feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—There were no new developments worthy of note in connection with this market. Fat mackerel continue very scarce, and for the present any quotation must be considered entirely nominal. The stock of whitefish is temporarily light, and holders are somewhat firmer in their views, but prices are not appreciably higher. Cod and other descriptions are in fair supply, and rule steady. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50 @6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00 @9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Some excitement is still noticeable in the dried fruit market, and in the quotations of peaches, cherries, blackberries, and citron further changes are noted. The almost total destruction by April frosts of the prune crop of Europe, and the partial failure of the peach and apple crop of the United States, has stimulated the speculative element and caused a sharp advance both in domestic and foreign assortments. Prunes are held fully 8@10c higher than in June; apples have advanced during the same period at least 2@3c, while peaches, citron, currants, and blackberries are 1@2c higher. Nuts also are in better request, and some descriptions are working upward. Following are to-day's quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 18@20c; raisins, $2.35@2.50; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8@8½c; Western do, 8@9c; Southern do, 5@6c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 8¼@9c; do, mixed, 8@[illegible]c; blackberries, 10@11c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 21@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 12@13c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—The condition of the grocery market was much the same as on the closing days of last week, an easier feeling in sugars being the only change deserving of mention. Coffees continue active and strong, and, at the moment, the indications favor an early advance. Sugars are in better supply, and may be bought at a slight concession from the highest prices of last week. Rice is moving freely at firm prices. Spices, soaps, candles, syrups, &c., are quiet and steady. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@26¾c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24¼@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24¼@24⅜c; Maracaibo, 23½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11⅞@11⅞c; granulated, 11⅞@12c; A, standard, 11½@11⅝c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11⅜c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 11⅛@11¼c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, 10½@10⅝c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 10@10⅛c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10⅜c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¼@10c; do, fair, 9@9¼c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5½@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were more plenty and common fruit was dull and lower. Pears and grapes were also lower. Berries were in light supply and advanced. Foreign fruits remain firm. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box; do, repacked, $17.00. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. California pears (Bartletts), $7.00 per case. New apples, 60@80c per box or $1.50@3.00 for common; good to choice do, $3.50@5.00 per brl. Raspberries, $3.25@3.75 per case; red do, $3.20@4.00. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00 per bu. Blackberries, 30@35c; Lawton do, 35@37½c; Whortleberries, $3.00@3.50 per bu; do per box, $2.25@2.75. Currants, $2.50 per bu; 20@22c per basket. Pears, $1.50@2.00 per box; Bartletts, do, $2.00@2.25. Peaches, $1.00@2.25 per case. Grapes, $5.50 per case (36 lbs).

HOPS—Are meeting with a slightly improved inquiry from consumers. Prices are strong at 25@45c for common to choice Western.

HAY—Was quiet and firm at about former quotations. The offerings were again light, but in the absence of anything more than a moderate demand, prices did not improve. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@14.50; timothy, loose pressed, $12.50@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $8.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand continues small and the quotable prices were only fairly maintained. We repeat our list: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

Iron	3 8-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	⅌ lb
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Sweet's cast steel tire, ¼-in	25	@	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Business remains quiet with prices steady and unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	26
Collar, ⅌ ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	31
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	[illegible]	[illegible]
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is rather quiet though a fair number of small orders are being placed at the current rates:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $13.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 18c; No. 22@24, 18c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand at unchanged prices, as follows: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 30@35c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50 @6.00.

NAILS—Were in fair request at the rates given below: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½ rates; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—Trade was rather quiet, and the prevalent feeling was not particularly buoyant, carbon, lard, and linseed all being quoted easy. The following prices were current: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93@95c; do boiled, 98c@$1.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—Old chickens and large springs were in moderate supply, and sold to the retail trade at full former prices. Small springs were quiet and easy. We note sales of 14 coops old chickens at $4.50@4.75; 8 coops good springs at $3.00@3.25; 19 coops common to fair do at $2.25@2.60.

POTATOES—The supply is still liberal, while the demand is only fair. Prices were weak and variable. Choice (in large barrels) sold at $2.50; poor to good at from $1.00@2.25 per brl. A few boxes of sweet potatoes sold at $1.25 per box.

SALT—Was in fair demand. Following are the quotations: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $2.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00 @5.52; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.75, afloat to arrive, and $1.80@2.00 from store.

SEEDS—Timothy seed for further delivery met with a fair inquiry and advanced; quotable at $3.20 seller August. Clover was in request and held at $5.50@5.75, with light offerings. Millet was quiet at 40@45c; Hungarian at 55@65c. Flax was but little better than nominal at $1.60@1.65 seller August. Sales were reported of 4 cars at $3.20 seller August.

TEAS—In the tea market there was nothing new to note. The new crop meets with a good demand and is firm, while old teas are neglected and weak. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice, do, 80c @$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 45@55c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted quiet and unchanged. We repeat our list as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 25@28c.

WOOD—The demand was fair at the following quotations: Beech, $8.00; maple $9.00; hickory $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—The market was well supplied with tomatoes, but choice lots brought full prices. Melons were quiet and lower. We repeat: Tomatoes, 20@50c per box; onions, $4.50@5.00; corn, 12½@13c per doz; beets, $3.00 per brl; turnips, $1.50@2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 12½@15c per doz; water melons, $4.00@5.00 per doz; musk melons, $1.50@3.00 per doz.

WOOL—Eastern manufacturers are buying quite freely at the current rates. The offerings are light, but dealers anticipate increased receipts next month. Prices rule as follows:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@42c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	[illegible]
Extra, pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 28.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 4,616. There was but a limited inquiry either on local or outside account during the opening hours, and the market was weak with a downward look, but toward noon the demand improved, and a better, firmer feeling obtained. The receipts were liberal, but not above the average of the past few weeks, and sellers succeeded in disposing of the larger portion without submitting to any material reduction in values, sales making at $4.50@5.15 for common to medium shipping beeves, and at $5.25 @5.87½ for good to choice do. Local butchers and feeders bought sparingly, the former at $2.50@4.50, and the latter at $3.40@4.50. The market closed quiet, with a not very cheerful "out-look."

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.65@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.20@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
51	good steers	1,296	$5.37½
73	good steers	1,342	5.40
35	good steers	1,142	5.25
18	thinnish steers	1,138	4.62½
52	good steers	1,242	[illegible]
147	Texas steers	[illegible]	3.75
19	Texas steers	[illegible]	4.75
32	good steers	[illegible]	5.40
72	good steers	1,301	[illegible]
27	good steers	[illegible]	5.30
33	medium steers	[illegible]	5.12½
34	medium steers	1,222	5.00
41	Texas steers	1,057	4.50
51	choice steers	1,364	5.87½
22	good steers	1,223	5.50
36	medium steers	1,130	5.00
23	good steers	1,281	5.40
20	fair steers	1,190	5.05
14	fair steers	1,185	5.20
19	fair steers	1,173	5.15
84	calves	203	4.00
112	Texas cows	765	3.05
49	Texas steers	838	3.00
63	Texas steers	742	3.00
40	Texas steers	770	2.75
41	cows	921	[illegible]
40	cows	910	3.25
16	cows	833	3.25

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 11,672. The hog trade opened moderately active and continued so to the close, with little or no change in prices. The supply was pretty liberal, but it did not prove so much in excess of the requirements of the trade as to sensibly weaken values, and the market may be quoted steady at $4.30@4.60 for poor to choice heavy, and at $4.65@4.85 for poor to choice light. A few assorted lots were taken at $4.90. We note the following transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
38	288	$4.40	53	243	$4.60	39	220	$4.70
59	284	4.40	37	230	4.50	37	211	4.70
73	277	4.45	52	248	4.55	39	236	4.45
119	185	4.75	53	263	4.60	52	270	4.45
20	208	4.75	114	232	4.75	36	290	4.40
69	200	4.75	37	272	4.50	36	288	4.40
51	224	4.65	61	305	4.50	49	273	4.45
51	245	4.50	80	283	4.50	54	241	4.50
55	194	4.90	39	360	4.50	61	221	4.50
50	289	4.45	115	184	4.85	54	209	4.85
127	263	4.85	45	251	4.45	53	198	4.70
48	212	4.55	56	210	4.70	54	271	4.45
59	215	4.80	138	189	4.75	40	297	4.45
42	270	4.50	21	190	4.80	51	216	4.60
45	264	4.50	48	271	4.50	67	206	4.60
132	220	4.50	37	216	4.50	53	212	4.50
75	288	4.40	112	228	4.50	40	222	4.70
39	202	4.80	53	273	4.50	74	196	4.70
111	221	4.45	105	200	4.65	53	220	4.45
26	285	4.40	41	234	4.40	97	266	4.40
32	288	4.40	54	230	4.40	54	305	4.40

SHEEP—Received since Saturday, 418. The market was quiet and steady at about previous quotations, or at $3.00@5.00 for poor to really choice. Sales were chiefly at $3.50@4.50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 28.

About 30 cargoes were on sale this morning, and the receipts during the day were quite liberal. The market opened active, the demand being principally from the city dealers, though several country buyers were in attendance. Towards noon the demand fell off somewhat, and at the close several cargoes were left at the docks unsold. Fully 30 cargoes were disposed of. Prices were without quotable change, being steady for good to choice boards, strips, joists, and scantling. A cargo of mill-run lumber sold by inspection at $22.00 for first and second clear strips; flooring at $12.00@17.00. Boards and strips are quotable at $9.50@15.50; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; pickets, $8.00@9.60; lath, $1.75; shingles, $2.92½@3.00. The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr J. & A. Stronach, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by Simpson, Baddock & Co.

Cargo schr Annie Tomine, from Ludington, 182 m timber, 20 to 36 ft, $11.75; balance joists and scantling at $10.00. Cargo schr Falcon, from Ludington, 113 m joists and scantling at $10.00, Ludington tally. Cargo schr Three Bells, from Ludington, 638 m shingles at $2.92½; 180 m joists and scantling at $9.75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr C. J. Roeder, from Muskegon, 126 m strips and boards at $14.00; 4 m pickets at $8.00. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Mary, from Grand Haven, 75 m feet strips and boards at $11.00, 12 m pickets at $9.00; schr Kate Howard, from Manistee, 90 m joists and scantling at $10.00, 9 m pickets at $9.50, 26 m lath at $1.75, mill tally; schr C. N. Johnson, from Oconto, 200 m strips and boards at $11.00; schr J. S. Miner, from Grand Haven, 85 m feet at $11.00 for inch, $9.50 for 2 inch, 34 m lath at $1.75; schr Scovill, from Muskegon, 115 m strips and boards at $14.50, 27 m lath at $1.75; schr J. M. Forest, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $10.00; cargo schr Octavia, from Ludington, 155 m mill-run, by inspection, for first and second clear strips $22.00, for A flooring $27.00, for B do $18.00, for C do $12.00, for common $9.00, for culls $5.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $2.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Peshtigo, $2.00; [illegible], $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers report a fair local trade, chiefly in building lumber. The interior demand continues moderate. The tone of the market for common lumber is one of firmness, but no material change in prices is noted. Hardwood meets with a fair inquiry. We continue to quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@40.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@16.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	14.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.35	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $50.00.

Ash—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $30.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $21.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do cordinera, 30c; rosewood, 30@50c; white holly, 30c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a.m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Day Express	*9:00 a.m.	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	*3:35 p.m.	*10:20 a.m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p.m.	*8:00 a.m.
Night Express	†9:00 p.m.	*6:30 a.m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Night Express	†9:10 p.m.	*6:00 a.m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 36 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Lafayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible]. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Ticket office corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 12 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........July 28, up to 11 p. m.

Schr Elba, Ludington's Pier, slabs.
Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Schr J. Dresden, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Honest John, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Dan Hayes, Manistee, lumber.
Stm barge Monitor, South Haven, tan bark.
Tow-boat Streek Brothers, Milwaukee, no cargo.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Blanchard's Pier, wood.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Willie Loutit, White Lake, lumber.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, lumber.
Scow Mermaid, Grand River, lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, White Lake, slabs.
Schr Evaline, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Annie Tomine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Buffalo, coal.
Scow J. M. Hill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Cousin Mary, South Haven, wood.
Steam barge J. A. Dix, Ludington, towing.
Barge Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Ludington, lumber.
Schr D. S. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, lumber.
Bark Roscius, Saginaw, salt.
Schr Ostrich, Green Bay, lumber.
Scow Banner, South Haven, wood.
Schr Gatelgella, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Depere, Milwaukee, no cargo.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, lumber.
Stmr Amazon, Buffalo, no cargo.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Scow Sultan, Saugatuck, slabs.
Schr Jones, Holland, tanbark.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Rouse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. Ludington, Egg Harbor, telegraph poles.
Schr Japan, Ford River, lumber.
Scow M. H. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood.
Steam-barge S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, iron ore.
Barge A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, iron ore.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Missouri, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Little Sturgeon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, coal.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, lumber.
Schr L. Bell, Cleveland, grindstones.
Scow D. R. Owens, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, lumber.

CLEARED.........July 28.

Stmr Arizona, Erie, 34,000 bu corn, 290 brls flour.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 800 bu corn.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 12 bags corn.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 44,248 bu corn.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 25 brls salt.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 60 sacks seeds, and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 16,300 bu corn.
Prop Depere, Green Bay, sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Elvina, Kingston, 18,700 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, sundries.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Eagle River, 100 bags feed, 100 brls meal, and sundries.
Stmr City of New York, Ogdensburg, 6,123 bu corn, 350 brls pork, 700 brls flour, 50 brls pork, 18 pkgs lard.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, sundries.

Lake Freights.

Were dull at the inside rates of Saturday, or at 5@5½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 5¼c for wheat. The following vessels were chartered: Schr M. J. Wilcox, corn to Buffalo at 5¼c; schr James Couch and stmr Amazon, corn to do on private terms. To New York, via Buffalo—Prop Toledo, wheat and corn through. To New England, via Buffalo—Prop Empire State, corn through via Sarnia; prop S. D. Caldwell, corn through. To Kingston—Schr Barbarian, corn at 11c. Total capacity equal to 221,000 bu corn and 29,000 bu wheat.

Miscellaneous.

The tug Ada Allen sunk early this morning near the Wells street bridge. The work of raising her has already commenced.

—The Government dredge is deepening the Two Rivers channel at the rate of about 1,500 yards of excavation a day. The channel will probably be fifteen feet in depth throughout, when the work is completed.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has the following with regard to the Bar Point obstructions: "Year after year disasters and heavy loss result from the obstructions at Bar Point, and yet no move has been made for their removal. The aggregate damage and loss resulting from the sinking of the Philadelphia alone will reach near $75,000. It has been suggested that a fund be raised by subscription from the insurance and transportation interests. It is possible $40,000 would entirely remove these obstructions. Mr. Cardinell, of the firm of Cardinell & McCarthy, of this city, will engage to remove them in thirty days for a reasonable consideration." The article concludes with a list of 11 disasters all relatable to the obstructions, and showing a loss in money of thousands of dollars.

—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: "A steam barge called the M. Groh plies on Lake Erie, and hails from Cleveland. The Chicago papers announce the arrival and clearance at that port of a steamer of the same name. Those not aware that there are two steamers of that name have, for a short time back, been led to think there had been a transfer to different waters."

—An obstruction to navigation which lies near the head of the Detroit River in Lake St. Clair, situated about two miles from the light. It lies on the starboard hand on approaching the head of the river.

—A very handsome new propeller, belonging to the Goodrich Green Bay Line, steamed up to that Company's wharf yesterday, and began taking cargo. The boat is called the Depere. It is very handsomely and strongly built, measures 186 tons, has a keel length of 165 feet, runs 10 miles an hour, and can accommodate very comfortably 120 passengers. The fittings are very neat, the state-rooms are large and well furnished, while the cabin is very roomy, being 15 feet wide. She was built by G. S. Rand at Manitowoc, and cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $80,000. Her engine and boiler were built in Chicago. The former has a 30-inch cylinder, with 26-inch stroke. The latter has an 8-foot shell, and is 18 feet long. The power of the engine is sufficient to give a speed of 10 or 11 miles an hour with a full cargo. Elmes, Brackett & Co., of Chicago, are the builders of the machinery.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Buffalo claims 161,782 population.

—The Cleveland *Herald* boasts that over a thousand new houses have been put up in that city the past year, at a cost of $1,168,201.

—Some of the real estate operators of Georgetown, D. C., are moving to change the name of that city to West Washington, in the belief that speculative interests would thereby be advanced.

—A young London woman has had her husband arrested for assaulting her while walking home from their marriage ceremony.

—When it was known the other day in Dubuque that certain parties were to be married in church a rejected suitor nailed up the doors, but he was promptly arrested and soused in the river.

—The Iowa Secretary of State reports the census of the Seventh Congressional District is 131,627, of the Second District 152,706. These are all which have made complete returns. The indications are the population of the State will fall short of anticipations.

—The *Palladium* building, in New Haven, Ct., belonging to the bankrupt estate of E. S. Scranton & Co., was sold by auction on Wednesday for $25,000 (above incumbrances) to Luzon B. Morris. It is mortgaged for $50,000, and portions of the building are leased for terms of years.

—The case of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad was heard at Akron, Ohio, last week, and an order entered directing the Receiver, Judge Hitchcock, to distribute some $800,000 among the different parties. This ends the present litigation and virtually gives the entire road into the hands of the Directors.

—The Shah, while in England, is said to have hinted a wish to see some one executed in the English manner. Being told that such things could not be done in England except in due course of law, he met the objection with the ready offer to lend some from his own suite who might be operated upon without fear of legal questions.

—"My experience as a medical man," says a New York physician, "shows that bald-headed men are seldom or never drunkards; and that moreover a bald-headed man is seldom found in a lunatic asylum." To which an irreverent customer replies, "Bald-headed men, it may be explained, seldom drink at their own expense, and there are public institutions beside lunatic asylums."

—The last swindle is that of the fellows who travel through the country, and at farm-houses offer to exchange new feathers for old. They take the old feathers and promise to bring the new, but fail to return.

—A 7-year old son of David Lack, of Jacksonville, Ill., while climbing up to get a pair of shoes, lost his footing and fell. His wrist caught on the point of a hay-knife, and there the boy hung suspended until released by his father. The wrist and hand were cut in a shocking manner. Four arteries were cut, the leaders were severed, and the palm of his hand laid open.

—Horse-stealing has become an epidemic in Missouri and Southern Iowa. The Nodaway *Democrat* says: "Nine animals have been stolen in this county in the last two weeks, including one from Scott G. Snively, one from Joe Leonard, one from Henry Thill, one from Wm. Howard, one from Jacob Everhart's farm (we forget the name of the owner), and two from near Mercer. Probably somebody will suffer before the affair is over with."

—The Wichita (Kan.) *Eagle* challenges comparison with that town in this paragraph: "There is invested in the mercantile business of Wichita, $365,000; in industrial and mechanical pursuits, $134,000; in corporations, $121,000; in miscellaneous, $145,000; in hotels, restaurants, etc., $89,000; making a total of $1,057,000. What kind of a showing is that for a town 3 years and 3 months old?"

—They have adopted a novel way in Kentucky to dispose of the back pay of those Congressmen who refuse to refund it. A newspaper editor at Cynthiana has sent a bill of $75 to Judge Arthur, of the Sixth District, for printing one of his speeches in Congress last winter. The ground of this singular action undoubtedly is that a man who draws $5,000 back pay which does not belong to him, is fully able to pay for his "puffing."

—The excuse is offered for fencing in the Falls of Niagara and charging admission for the view that the public will be able to enjoy a beautifully laid out park for the half dollar exacted. But the public do not go to Niagara to enjoy a beautifully laid out park. That enjoyment can be had for nothing elsewhere. They go to see the Falls.

—The Reedsburg (Wis.) *Free Press* states that on Monday night of last week the safe of Ableman & Watson, in the depot of Ableman, was blown open, and money and papers to the value of $2,500 abstracted. There was about $300 in cash, the remainder being in notes, mortgages, etc.

—The Green Bay (Wis.) *Gazette* states that the northward-bound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, last Wednesday evening, ran over and killed four section men between Fond du Lac and Oshkosh. The unfortunate men were at work on a bridge, and were unable to escape the approaching train. Their names are not given.

—Mr. Fletcher, of Sullivan, Indiana, although his suit for divorce is withdrawn, does not seem to be out of the meshes of the law. Last week Mr. C. Taylor brought suit against him for $5,000 attorney's fee, and $5,000 more for expenses incurred in traveling about the country getting depositions, and Mr. Basler for $500 additional. There are several more lawyers yet to be heard from.

—Dr. Emer S. Vincent who was yesterday in the Circuit Court sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of thirty months, is said to be a graduate of one of the best medical institutes of the country, and to have no superior in his profession in this portion of the State. Early in the spring he stole a steer from a farmer in Pulaski County and brought it to this city and sold it to Nick Williams. It is for this offense that he goes to the penitentiary.—*Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin.*

—An ingenious but immoral chap at Red Oak, Iowa, fastened a horse to the railroad track in such a manner that a train knocked the animal into a ditch. This had no bad effect upon the horse, so its owner knocked the brute in the head with an axe, broke one or two of its legs, and sued the company for killing his horse. The agent of the railroad at Red Oak discovered the "plot against Hawley," and the aforesaid owner now lacks $2,000 of having money enough to be free.

—James F. Joy has been elected President of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, the effect of which it is confidently believed, will be the connection of that route with Grand Rapids. At the latter place, then, a connection will be formed with the Wisconsin Valley Railroad—of which Mr. Joy is Managing Director—and also with the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Roads. It is believed that these connections will increase the business of the road, and lead to the speedy completion of the short eastern connection from Sheboygan via the Sheboygan & Pentwater Transit Line and the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Office-Seekers in Spain.

One of the Spanish Cabinet officers writes to a friend: "Don't apply to me for office; I am bored to death already. My time is fretted away from morning till night in reading and listening to applications for office. For four mortal hours have I held a telegram from the seat of war in my hands without being allowed to open it by the crowd of hungry applicants."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED front room; also one unfurnished room, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO OR THREE young men can be accommodated with pleasant room and good board.

48 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with room and board in a private family. [illegible]

65 PARK-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, for one or two gentlemen.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A PLEASANT, FURnished room, with or without board.

149 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICE PLEASANT rooms with board. $6 per week; day, $4. Also, parlor, with or without board.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms to rent by the day, week, or month, at terms to suit the times; day board, $4.50 per week.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen. Location good; terms reasonable.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHed rooms, not en suite, to rent, with board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, in a private family, with board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of front rooms, and closet, also large room with closet; modern improvements. Private family.

South Side.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A NICE FRONT ROOM to rent, with board; a few day boarders accommodated.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE—$4.00 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.00.

157 SHURTLEFF-AV., 3 GOOD ROOMS; $10 PER month; convenient to street-cars and Fort Wayne depot.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board; hot and cold water; also rooms, pleasant double or single. References required.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, ALSO single room, with board. Reference required.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A very pleasant and well furnished front suite; also parlor, or parlor suite, to rent, with board. A few day boarders desired.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHed front rooms, with large closet attached; also large front parlor, carpeted; with or without board.

North Side.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN SECURE TWO FURnished rooms, with board, in a private family in a fine locality on North LaSalle-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, $8. Address, with reference, E, care Carrier No. 16.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH 2 CONNECTING ROOMS, FURnished, for gent, wife, and child, in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av. Address A 8, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED ON SHORT NOTICE BY first-class scavenger; good job or no pay; charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, care F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

ONE OF THE CITY LIMITS EXPRESS WAGONS has been left at my shop for repairs. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges. CHAS. SCHMIDT, 224 North-av.

PAYMENT STOPPED—PAYMENT HAS BEEN been stopped on check No. 1,465, drawn by me on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, for $150, payable to Shuhlein & Clark, and the public is cautioned against negotiating the same. JAMES P. HARVEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY (JULY 28, 1873,) dissolved partnership of the firm of Cahn & Himmelrich. F. Cahn assumes all liabilities, and collects all debts due the firm. The business will be continued by F. Cahn. F. CAHN, J. HIMMELRICH.

WANTED—BY A LIVE MAN OF 10 YEARS' BUSIness experience, a position with a first-class house where strict attention to business and a moderate amount of capital will secure an interest. Address with particulars J T S, P. O. Box 246, Fair Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A BOARDING-STABLE, CENTRALLY located. Any parties having a first-class stable of this kind for sale can hear of a cash customer by addressing A 16, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots and collaterals of all kinds at Room 16, 146 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 1.

WANTED—$3,500 ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE security. Address M 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000; SECURITY ON DOUBLE REAL estate, title perfect, 10 per cent, to originals 1 or 2 years. Address A 7, Tribune office.

$3,500 AND $1,500, OR PORTIONS OF THESE sums to loan on real property for a short time. A. S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON VACANT OR WELL-improved property. Call between 9 and 12 a. m. to-day. S. J. EGBERT, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

$6,000 $2,500, $2,000, AND $700 CASH IN hand to loan from one to six months, on good collaterals or real estate. No delay if securities are satisfactory, as we wish to place the above amounts at once. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 WANTED FOR CUSTOMERS ON REAL estate security, in large and small sums, long and short time; highest rate of interest given. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 103 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Dearborn, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sanger, Wentworth, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Hanover, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON VERY EASY terms, house and lot 50x175 feet, Michigan-av., commanding an unobstructed view of the lake. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new house, 5 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE LOT ON NORTH LaSalle-st., southwest corner of Chestnut, one block north of Chicago-av., 40x119 feet more or less, to an alley. Apply to owner, WM. H. BRUNS, 103 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, 9 rooms, closets, cellar, &c., fronting south on Thirty-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., $7,250 each. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., a good 2-story frame dwelling house, stable, &c. House has 12 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 50x180. Will be sold for about the value of the lot if taken in a few days. Also several other fine residences on Michigan-av. north of Thirtieth-st. G. A. LELAND, 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND LOT; NINE rooms, three closets, pantry, water. All for $1,800; $1,500 cash, balance to suit. Inquire at 1083 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE NO. 136 TWENTYsixth-st., near State. Splendid chance for boardinghouse. House full of boarders. Want an offer. L. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement brick, with Mansard roof, $23,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner of State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$400—ONLY THIS WEEK. DESIRAble lots in the city, convenient to business, for $400. We have only 20 out of 200 left. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR KEDZIE-AV., 400 feet south front, by 170 deep. Offered cheap for few days. S. E. WELLS, 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—125 FEET ON COTtage Grove-av., by 120 feet on Woodland Park. This is a choice property. This is a choice property. Terms very easy. Douglas cloud satisfied. Five houses and lots on Thirty-seventh-st. at a bargain, together or singly. S. E. WELLS, No. 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN WORTHY THE ATTENtion of parties looking for big investments—200x170 on Wabash-av., corner Sixtieth-st. ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BARGAIN—TWOstory frame house, east front, on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.; lot 25x161. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON DREXEL BOULEVARD, at a great bargain, north of Brooks-st. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,750—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 125 Centre-av., at only $5,750, for 3 days. The lot alone is worth $4,000. The house would cost $5,000 to build. Location and neighborhood excellent, between Van Buren and Madison-sts. The property is offered at a downright sacrifice. Immediate possession given. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$4,250—PRAIRIE-AV.—50X160 FEET, west front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.; price $85 per foot; terms $1,250 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent interest; title perfect; a choice and cheap lot in a beautiful and desirable location. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FIFTYthird-st. and the South Park, 75x160 feet, west front, price $80 per foot, ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent interest. This property will eventually be worth far more than that nearer the city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN CHICAGO—Lot on Sampson, near Reuben-st., $850 only, worth $1,000. Cottage and lot on Wentworth-av., close to Archer-av., only $1,800, worth $2,500. House of 11 rooms on Arnold-st., near Archer-av., with 25-foot lot, only $3,500, worth $4,500. Will take some house and lot in trade. JAMES REDIGAN, 119 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS PARK—4 TWO-STORY AND basement stone-front houses on Langley-av., near Ellis Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—95 ACRES SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—40X125 FT. ON Madison-st., near Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, WELL built, and lot 27x118, Falsom-st., No. 35. As this property must be sold immediately, it can be purchased at a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lot for sale, cheap, on this avenue, near Adams-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha, and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, containing 400 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also, a cheese factory, is having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for either of which it is admirably adapted. For terms, etc., apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., Room 11, 103 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN MARSHALL CO., KANsas. Price, $1,000. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH—MODERATE-SIZED dwelling, or lot to build on, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood, either in or just outside of the city. Also first-class mortgages of a few thousand dollars. Address for 10 days, P H B, 20 Market-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENERAL STOCK GOODS OF ABOUT $8,000 for sale; 100 miles from Chicago in the best farming country in the State; doing a business of $25,000 to $30,000 a year. Address A E, Tribune office.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE AT 632 WEST LAKE-ST.

A SALOON FOR SALE, AT 76 BLUE ISLAND-AV. Inquire at the premises.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 225 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 20,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABlished dry goods business of 14 years' standing, in one of the finest cities of 4,000 inhabitants in Wisconsin. Stock about $12,000; part cash, and time on balance to good parties. A good bargain will be offered to parties meaning business. Address A H C, P. O. Box 377, Chicago.

A RESTAURANT AND COFFEE HOUSE ON West Side for sale; doing good business; cheap rent. For particulars and reasons for selling inquire of R. J. NOCKIN, 75 South Dearborn-st., Real Estate Agent and Notary Public.

A HALF INTEREST IN A CARRIAGE FACTORY, doing a good business, for sale. Address A D, 624 Madison-st.

A RESTAURANT ON SOUTH SIDE, CENTRALly located, doing a good paying business, for sale. Cause for selling, sickness and other business. Address D 64, Tribune office.

A BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. Runs three chairs, and doing good business. Owner sick; wants to go to old country. Apply at 35 Milwaukee-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SALES AVERAGE $40 a day; will inventory about $4,000; will sell at a bargain, as I am bound to sell; best reasons given. Address proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD DISTILlery of 700 bushels capacity, with all machinery; a bargain will be given. For particulars and plans apply to REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well established business in Elgin; will pay $3,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 302, Elgin, Ill.

GROCERY, STRICTLY CASH TRADE. GOOD reasons for selling. KIMBALL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OUT OR GO INTO BUSIness, come and see us. Have some big chances. Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., Room 45. SUMMERS & CO.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY FAST, WITH small capital, call on STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st. We mean business.

LIVERY-STABLE CLEARING $1,200 PER MONTH for sale or exchange; ½ cash, and ½ will exchange for property. Address O 66, Tribune office.

MARKET FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD BUSIness, with all the arrangements for doing a packing business; cheap rent, 1480 State-st.

ONE OF THE BEST BUTCHER BUSINESSES IN Chicago for sale. Call at 727 West Lake-st.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING DINING AND SAMple rooms in the city for sale; can be bought for $1,000 cash if taken at once. Apply to J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., in Citizens' Bank, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

SALOON IN THE REBUILT DISTRICT, SOUTH Side, for sale. Other business. Apply to KIMBALL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE WITH 22 berths, for sale. Reason, death. Inquire at No. 49 East Kinzie-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS confectionery and soda-water and ice-cream establishment for sale, with low rent. Best location in the city. Call at 274 West Madison-st.

THE LARGEST BEER HALL, CENTRALLY LOCATed on the South Side, for sale; daily receipts, $100 to $150; $2,500 cash required. No one need apply unless this amount can be furnished. Reason for selling and all particulars furnished by R. J. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 75 South Dearborn-st.

THE BOSTON CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, 44 and 46 West Adams-st., together with boiler, engine, horse, wagons, harness, carpet-cleaning machine, with patent for the State of Illinois, for sale, with 6 years' lease of building, very cheap rent; everything in running order; good chance for a business man. Reason for selling, party going East; or will take partner that will attend to the business. A. N. HANKINSON.

$1,000 WILL BUY A WELL-STOCKED DRUG store in the city; locality first-class; average sales $12 per day. Address S 1, Tribune office.

$2,200—PRINTING OFFICE—DOING A GOOD business, for sale cheap; first-class chance for a practical printer. LEWIS LLOYD & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF JAMES ESTER IS IN THIS CITY he will hear of something to his advantage by giving his address to E. PARMASTAN, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x125 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $600 to $850 each on easy terms. This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented. Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property its popularity. The demand is active, and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat, and all information furnished upon application to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—A DEsirable dwelling house of 8 rooms, and a good cellar, for sale at Ravenswood—lot 142x125 feet on a choice corner. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 OR 75 FEET OF A CHOICE CORNER in Ravenswood for sale cheap for cash. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN IN FIVE lots, near Central Park, will be given a man with $1,000 to $1,500 cash. Call and see PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A home in 10 years' time. I will sell 50 choice lots in North Evanston (Sheldon's new addition), within 3 blocks of the depot, church, school, stores, etc., to men who will build, at my lowest price with no payment in 10 years, but interest paid annually in advance at 8 per cent. I will also sell 5 houses at low figures, one-fifth cash, balance in 10 years with 9 per cent interest. You that want homes call at Room 1, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5, or at any hour at my office in Evanston; free ride to examine property. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—LOTS, BLOCKS OR ACRES AT MONtrose at low prices and good terms; 80 acres between Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Section 18; 40 acres adjoining plat of Norwood; 50 acres near Brighton, very low; 5 acres on Western-av. All the above are bargains and first-class property. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN—37 ACRES ON lake shore, near depot, convenient to the city. J. W. FINNEY, 74 East Madison-st., third floor.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NORTH OF Seventy-fifth-st., and near the Lake Shore; price $300. Parties wishing to invest are invited to look at this property and compare prices. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 25 FEET FRONT by 150 deep, including trees and sidewalks, for $400; terms, $40 monthly payments, or one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. Come with me, free of expense, and see the improvements and inducements I am offering. I offer 10 per cent at this price. ROBERT CUMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PLACES AT HYDE Park, near lake and depot; offered cheap. Choice building sites on principal streets of Hyde Park, Oakland, and Kenwood, and fine grounds covered with ornamental trees at Egandale, near park and boulevard. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FREE PASS FOR THREE YEARS to Washington Heights. Call and get it at 171 Madison-st., Room 5. Bargains.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—2-STORY HOUSE, 50-foot lot, shade and ornamental trees, 8 good rooms, closets, and halls, decidedly one of the most attractive homes in Englewood. A good piano at cash value will be taken. Also two other houses, 7 rooms each, in same location. Go with us and examine this property before buying; 42 daily passenger trains; $48 commutation yearly. 300 houses built this season. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—IN our subdivision, sidewalk to depot, shade trees growing. Examine our property. Money furnished to build. Good title. No incumbrance. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—FOUR LOTS ON Wabash-av., east front, all grove, 2 blocks from depot. The paving of this beautiful avenue from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third-sts. will make Wabash-av. the most fashionable drive; west of Grand-boulevard. The property we offer is in the most charming location on the South Side; 42 passenger trains daily; $48 yearly commutation. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—43½ ACRES ¾-MILE FROM BLUE Island, on Calumet River, surveyed and platted; some choice timber on the property, $275 per acre, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 205 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR LOTS at low prices, or will exchange. Ravenswood, several hundred feet cheap; South Evanston, some choice lots. S. E. WELLS, 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 6 to 12 rooms, worth from $3,000 to $10,000, on very easy terms; also choice lots. Hinsdale is one of the most beautiful suburbs of Chicago. Send for circular, giving information, and free ticket; office hours from 9 to 1 at 73 and 77 Dearborn-st. O. S. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—WE ARE ABLE TO SUPPLY A FEW more good lots near Norwood Park for $175, on the following easy terms: $10 down, and $5 a month. Call early. They are being rapidly sold. WILSON, PIERCE & CO., Room 6, 128 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION of Evanston property on easy terms. Building lots, prices from $5 to $50 per foot; and also houses to rent. City Office: 153 Monroe-st., Room 3, Lunt's Building, Chicago, from 10 to 11 a. m. Home Office: Evanston, Ill. J. R. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, situated on the southeast corner of Ashland-av. and Eighty-fourth-st.; price, $1,500 per acre; will take other good property in city or country, if clear of incumbrance to the amount of $5,000 or better Aug. 11, 1873, and $8,000 in 6 and 7 years, 8 per cent. WATSON HILL, 109 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investment until you have seen that paper, showing some fine chances. Address, with stamp, INDEX, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A CHOICE location for a home, or a place where there is sure to be a handsome profit on the investment? We will sell a few lots at South Evanston, where we have rich soil, thorough drainage, access to the lake, fine, large trees, and side walks all laid, at extremely low rates; also a large 2-story frame house in complete order, handsomely papered, for $4,800 cash. You will find the above come all at once at the ground. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUBURN, ON ROCK ISLAND Railroad, near Englewood, new frame residence of 8 or 9 rooms, closets, marble mantels, &c.; lot 50 feet front; price low and terms very easy. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good dry, improved land, half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, Chicago 33 miles; price $525; cash $100; balance $10 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Room 5, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, AT SIXtieth-st.; price, $2,600. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, NEW COTTAGE, BARN, timothy hay, orchard, &c., for harvest and early fall; balance improved land, half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad; Chicago 33 miles; $1,500; terms easy; office days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. J. G. EARLE, Room 5, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—20 TO 100 ACRES, ¼ mile from Norwood Park depot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—VERY DEsirable residence lots, from $500 to $2,000, centrally located to the depot, school, church, and stores. Liberal arrangements offered to parties who will build. Come and see the property free of expense. SAML. FOLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE—ONE OR TWO ACRES for sale at Lawndale, by SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., 22D INST., A gold ring. Can be found at 47 Sloane-st., by proving ownership and paying charges.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK, NEAR SIXTEENTH-st., on Michigan-av., containing a small sum of money. Apply to W. A. JENKINS, new Clifton House.

FOUND—SATURDAY, JULY 26, IN WABASH-AV. stage, a pocket-book. Owner can have the same by describing contents and paying for advertisement.

LOST—FROM STABLE ON PREMISES, 405 WEST Jackson-st., between 11 p. m. Saturday night and 8 a. m. this morning, horse, buggy, and harness. Horse; light bay, heavy build, 8 years old, and about 15 hands high; black feet, black and heavy mane and tail; small white saddle spots on back; splint on off fore leg, under knee joint; feet flat. Buggy: Coan & Ten Broeke make; shifting leather top; blue cloth lining looks old and out of repair; box, coal-box style, painted black; red running gear; back of box once broken and a piece set in, glued, painted and varnished, but the joining can be easily traced. A liberal reward will be given to anyone returning the same or giving information which will lead to their recovery. Address PHIL KENNEDY, 404 West Jackson-st., or 187 East Kinzie.

LOST—A SMALL RED DURHAM COW, ON THE night of the 22d inst.; short straight horns, with two pieces of cord around her horns. Ten dollars reward will be given to anyone bringing or giving information of the same at 305 West Adams-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JULY 28, BETWEEN 9 AND 11 o'clock, in the neighborhood of State and Madison-sts., an etruscan-gold chain, consisting of three strands, the centre one twisted, having three gold and black enameled slides and locket, tassel, and small gold banjo pendent. The finder will be well rewarded by returning to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, WHILE RIDING TO Sunnyside, a pocket-book containing some notes and memorandums of no value to anyone but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid if left at Anderson's Hotel.

LOST—A DARK BAY COLT, 4 YEARS OLD, WITH white spot on forehead; had on bridle and saddle from harness. Broke away corner Jackson and Clinton-sts. Liberal reward. 433 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—ON LAST SUNDAY, IN A RANDOLPH-ST. car, or in the neighborhood of Union Park, a gold chain and charms, inscribed "Auntie to M. Agnes." Any one returning it to 184 East Indiana-st. will be rewarded.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH, ON MADISON-st., near State, a gold-enamelled scarf-ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 324 Indiana-av.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 26, A BLACK and tan puppy. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked by returning the same to 459 Clark-st. Ask for L. P.

LOST—OR STRAYED, A RED COW, ON THE 13th of July; a long tail, little white at her back, and small, hooped horns. Any information given will be well rewarded. 607 South May-st.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING ONE check on German National Bank, $20; and one check on Christopher & Co., $34; also, $21 cash. The finder returning the same will be liberally rewarded by MARR BROS., 153 East Washington-st.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, M. D. OGDEN, ELgin, No. 188,469, gold hunting watch. Will pay $25 reward. C. B. SHOURDS, 43 Clark-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A LARGE POCKETBOOK, containing about $20 and several papers. The above reward will be given by leaving at JAS. STENSON'S, corner State and Madison-sts.

TAKEN UP—THIS MORNING, ON MADISON-ST., sorrel horse; weighs about 1,200, about 7 years old. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. H. OFFENCAMP, residence between California and Centre-avs.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of the mare, buggy, and harness taken from Monroe-st., July 17. The mare is black, about 15 hands high, weighs about 1,100 lbs., and has a blemish on right hind leg; light, open buggy, Willet's make, box painted black, running gear drab, with gold stripe. Apply at Room 1, 87 and 89 Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE AGRICULTURAL ENgine and boiler on wheels. Apply to JOHN DAVIS & CO., 123 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR RENT—A PORTABLE engine, 5 to 10 horse power. ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., 15 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRAN NEW BUILDING 621 Burnside-st.; good location, water, and gas; rent low.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 10 ROOMS; GOOD repair; Nos. 24, 26, and 28 on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. Rent reasonable. S. E. WELLS, 138 Dearborn-st. After 5 p. m., 51 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND STORY OF A nearly new house near Lincoln Park. Call at 693 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, 55 HINSDALE-ST., West Side, with 11 rooms and all necessary closets and privileges.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE ON Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st., furnished; 2 houses at Hyde Park and 1 at Oakland. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE NICE COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND water, No. 543 West Harrison-st. Apply 545 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 184 ELLIS-AV. RENT $50 PER month. Apply to J. W. BURDSELL, 128 and 130 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—AUGUST 1, 1323 WABASH-AV., TWO-story frame house, 9 rooms, newly painted and papered, in fine order; rent $60 per month.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STONE FRONT house (South Side), with all modern improvements, party filled with lodgers. Address U 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 4, 6, OR 8 ROOMS, CLOSETS, and bath, 738 Madison-st., corner Lincoln. Choice location.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, IN MAYWOOD, NEW modern house, 12 rooms, good stone cellar, cistern and well, near the depot, 35 minutes from Wells-st., hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, 55 HINSDALE-ST., North Side, with 11 rooms and all necessary closets and pantries.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE 322 WEST MADIson-st., a large house, well arranged, and in good locality. H. T. HELM, 155 Washington-st., Room 20.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, MILWAUKEE R. R., 40 minutes' ride, nice newly painted house, 10 rooms, barn, &c., 5 acres of garden and grove; 4 blocks from depot; beautiful place; only $40 per month. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND three closets, suitable for housekeeping, at low price. Apply at 29 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with gas, with or without board, suitable for three gentlemen, at 19 North Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; water in rooms; 147 South Halsted-st.; also, sleeping rooms at 273 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SUITES OF ROOMS (4 EACH) on South Side, near business centre, $15 and $20. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 78 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished. Apply at 1100 Indiana-av., third door north of Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE ROOMS, WITH OR without board; day board. 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHed, for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply at 794 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, at 80 Superior-st., one block from Chicago-av. cars.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE HAD at Fifth-av. European Hotel, corner Fifth-av. and Adams-sts., by the week or month, at liberal reduction from transient prices. Rooms per day, 50 cents and 75 cents.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, to ladies or gentlemen; can board with family, if desired; at 250 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND en suite, at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 28.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED sleeping rooms, with private family, 167 and 169 East Madison-st. Inquire at Room 22.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, suitable one for two, and the other for single gentleman, in a fine private house containing all modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AT 138 WEST JACKSON-ST., with water in kitchen; $20 a month. Call on or address JAMES H. LOMAX, 14 and 16 Charles-place, between Harrison and Van Buren-sts., near Fifth-av.

TO RENT—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of marble-front building 250 West Madison-st., suitable for furnished rooms; gas and water on third floor. Apply in store.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY store and dwelling No. 215 South Halsted-st., corner O'Neil. The second floor of the two-story house, No. 217 South Halsted-st. H. O. ZUTTERMEISTER, 220 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 133 RANDOLPH-ST., FOR tailor, barber, or trunk dealer. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY EDwards, Bluett & Co., 49 and 51 West Madison-st., corner Clinton, under the Gault House; fixtures for sale; possession given after August 1. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NEAT CORNER BRICK store, with good basement, and two floors above, 75 West Washington-st., northwest corner of Jefferson-st. Apply to MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room No. 10 Otis Block, southwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, the brick store 326 West Madison-st., 20x75, between Desplaines and Union; good stand for merchant tailoring, with established trade. Apply on premises.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AT 78 DEARBORN-ST., Room 21. Only $10 per month.

TO RENT—OFFICE, FURNISHED AS A BEDroom; rent paid up to Dec. 1, including furniture; $45 cash. Apply by letter to H. "Z," HOLMES, Room 31, Cobb's Building, 129 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AT 30 NORTH UNION-ST., THREE floors, 60x22, with power. A lot of wood-working machinery for sale or rent cheap. G. W. SIMPSON.

TO RENT—ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS—A LARGE hall, 80x110, finely ornamented, till the 1st of May. For particulars call at 450 Wabash-av. J. BAUER & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 GOOD HOUSES OR COTtages, from 6 to 10 rooms, in good neighborhood on South or West Side, for A 1 tenants. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, by two ladies (mother and daughter); must be near Brown School, and not more than one square from Madison-st. Address Miss M. A. RANDOLPH, 113 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLOOR OF 20 OR 30 rooms, to re-let as sleeping apartments. Address O 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM. ADDRESS A 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOMS, &c., SUITABLE for housekeeping, pleasantly situated, between Halsted and Ada-sts., Indiana and Harrison-sts., by man and wife, no other family; if suitable and rent reasonable, will be permanent. Address U 65, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY — FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. H. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESter, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 23, 1873.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LAdy just arrived in a good family to speak French to the children. She is a good milliner and dressmaker and don't object to go into the country or to travel.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A young German lady, who is able to teach German, English or music; would accept a position in a private family as housekeeper, for which she is fully competent; best references given. Address G. L., Box 2,666, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ESTRAYED—JUMPED INTO MY INCLOSURE ON Armitage-av., west of Humboldt-boulevard, one young black mare, July 17. E. SIMONDS, JR.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—JULY 26, ONE DARK bay horse, with white spot in forehead, weight about 900 to 950; was newly shod, and a wide strap halter on. Return the same to corner of Fourth and Oakley-sts. and receive $10 reward. J. WILLMOT.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM WICKER'S PARK, dark brown horse, black mane and tail, white spot on back, left front leg and right hind leg white, 16 hands high, 1,000 pounds weight. Persons returning said horse to M. R. HANSON, corner Hoyne and LaMoyne-sts., will be well rewarded.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN, JULY 17, FROM H. LEVERNER, East Northfield, one gray mare and a dark chestnut horse, white on front feet to ankle, scar on right front leg, white hind foot, star in forehead; $25 reward will be given for their return.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SLIGHTLY damaged clothes, horse, scrub, and shoe brushes will be nearly given away at 75 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—100 TONS WROUGHT IRON, 50 tons heavy cast, 50 tons stove plates, and iron for general use. A. LIEBERMAN, at 468 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT COUNTER (7 FT.) and desk; an "A" sign, and 14 picture-frame canvassing cases. Room 15, 158 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WOOLEN FACTORY, THE WHOLE or part; first-class machinery, in good location. This is a rare chance for business. A bargain will be given; would exchange in part for other property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

MUSICAL.

A RICH, CLEAR, AND BEAUTIFUL TONED rosewood pianoforte, made by Stodart, New York City, in splendid condition, with cover and stool, for sale. Price, $150, worth $250. Residence, 7 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos; also stools and covers for sale. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN CAN clear $5 to $20 a day with our goods in city and country. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, ONE WHO HAS HAD one or two years' experience in the drug business. Address GEO. H. LOHMAN & CO., Kendallville, Ind.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO MORE GOOD CARPENTERS TO go to Evanston, who have at least $500 in cash to put into real estate at cash figures. This shall be the first payment, balance to be paid for in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. To such man I will give steady employment one year at $3 per day, and pay half cash, balance, to be turned on real estate. No man who can't fill this bill need apply. Call at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5, or at any hour at my office, in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER. APply to N. GOOLD & SON, 12 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A HORSE-SHOER, ONE WHO CAN work at fire or floor, will find a steady job by calling at 830 Blue Island-av., bet. barn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD WOODturner, one who thoroughly understands the business, at 267 to 271 Sedgwick-st., near Schiller.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS TO FURNISH ALL materials and build several brick houses, to be finished Nov. 1. J. D. MACLEOD, 120 Throop-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO LATH. CALL WEDNESday. J. G. EARLE, Room 5, 153 Monroe-st.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, FOUR GOOD CARpenters, at 713 Archer-av., in the school-house; bring tools for trimming.

WANTED—3 GOOD CARPENTERS AT 141 BUNker-st.

WANTED—OIL FINISHERS, AT R. J. WILEY'S, 175 East Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AT THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Elgin, Ill.; 20 good stone-masons, 15 good bricklayers, 5 good carpenters. Chicago wages. Boarding convenient and cheap. Apply at the works.

WANTED—PAINTING DONE; WILL GIVE LOT at Irving Park and some cash. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair price paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. S. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Canada Southern; $2 per day; no charges in office. Agent goes with the men at 3 o'clock; also 20 for gravel-train in Illinois, sawmill and farm-hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 MORE RAILROAD MEN FOR THE Wisconsin Central, wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work 20 to 30 cts per yard. Company work and money. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4. C. S. SNELL & CO. We go with the men.

WANTED—25 MEN WITH SHOVELS, TO WORK in city; wages, $1.75 and $2.50 per day; also 100 for railroads, sawmills, etc. 224 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD MEN, $2 PER DAY, TO go out with Superintendent to-night; free fare. 89 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin, Michigan, and Indiana; wages, $2; free fare. Also saw-mill hands, farm hands, etc. Apply at CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 301 South Canal-st.

WANTED—10 TEAMSTERS, $25 PER MONTH AND board; 1,000 more laborers and choppers, wages, $2 and $2.25 per day; 500 for station work at 20 to 30 cents per yard, all for the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Company work, no contractors, and no money required for fare or office charges; so hurry up, and bring your baggage to 289 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent; W. A. HAVEN, Engineer.

WANTED—AT ROOM 8, 159 DEARBORN-ST., men, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in the country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BELL-BOY. CALL TUESDAY MORNing, at office of Lake Forest Hotel Company, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, in wholesale hardware store. Address, in own handwriting, U 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY, ABOUT 16; MUST write and stay evenings if required; one living within short distance preferred. Call at 603 Michigan-av., between 9 and 10 a. m., in basement.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL SEVeral new first-class articles. Sell at sight and pay immense profits. R. D. WEBSTER & CO., 155 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE AN agency for the city of Chicago. Inquire at 785 Michigan-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A CITY TRAVELER TO SOLICIT ORders on salary and commission; one accustomed to ladies' underwear preferred. Apply No. 118 Franklin-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—20 COAL-MINERS, FOR A YEAR'S steady work; good pay. Also carpenters, canvassers, etc. Room C, 154 Madison-st.

WANTED—WE CAN EMPLOY A FEW MORE ACtive industrious men; $30 a week and expenses easily cleared. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—3 FARM HANDS TO GO 8 MILES IN country. Call at 213 South State-st.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. A farmer cleared $33 last week. One young man made $27 in three days, above all expenses. If you want to make money, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 8.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MEN OF GOOD address to solicit orders for tea in this city, to private families. None but those who mean business and have references need apply. Address A 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN CHAMBER AND dining-room work; none but a good one need apply. 177 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; also a girl for second work. Apply at 1121 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 81 WEST MADIson-st., a first-class dining-room girl; also a good pantry-girl.

WANTED—MEN FOR LIGHT WORK. 200 MEN FOR railroad tunnel and sewmill; $2.40 per day. 273 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO plain cooking, washing, and ironing. 35 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework; Scandinavian or German preferred. At 346 South Park-av.

WANTED—GERMAN, WELCH, OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 113 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART WOMAN TO COOK in a boarding-house a short distance in the country. Good wages. Apply this morning at 517 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-fifth.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO IN THE SUBURBS, 2 miles from city; general housework; family of 2; good wages. Apply at lumber office corner Canal and Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork in a small family; a good home for the right person. Call on Mrs. BRIDE, 1489 Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER TO DO general housework, child old enough to tend door-bell and wait on table. Call from 12 to 4, corner Centre-st. and Racine-av., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL HOUSE GIRL for private boarding-house; good wages. Call at 62 and 64 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY YOUNG GIRL TO go to a suburban town near Chicago, to help in general housework; English preferred. Address for 3 days A 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL. INQUIRE AT 718 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 367 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; must come well recommended and immediately. Wages, $4 a week. Apply at 645 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK, without washing; must be a good cook. At northeast corner Tyler and Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of three on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; no Irish wanted. Apply at 14 and 16 River-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMIly, an experienced cook, washer, and ironer; first-class references required; good pay given to the right one. Apply at 279 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages, $4. At 711 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Inquire at 420 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Call, after 3 p. m., at 86 Park-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO DO PLAIN SEWing. Apply at 285 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—GIRLS—3 LADIES' CLOTHES IRONers, 2 shirt-ironers and polishers, 1 vest and collar ironer. All to be first-class workers. Board if wanted; good wages, and steady employment. 283 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE, AT 81 ILLINOIS-ST., without any baby.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET-NURSE. APPLY at No. 420 North LaSalle-st., or to Dr. S. P. HEDGES, No. 508 North Clark-st., from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 4 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—APPLY TO DR. H. A. JOHNSON, No. 4 Sixteenth-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS, BURNISHERS, NONE but experienced hands need apply, at CHAS. BERRANGER'S, Gold and Silver Plater, 188 State-st.

WANTED—A SCRUB WOMAN AT 88 WEST MADison-st.

WANTED—SALESWOMAN FOR HOSIERY AND fancy goods; must be experienced, and furnish unquestionable references of character. J. A. BROWN & CO., 364 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A LATEST IMPROVED GROVER & BAKER family sewing-machine, in perfect order; used a short time since $65; will sell for $25. Residence, 7 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 375 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOTEL COOKING STOVE, cheap, if desired, taken east in furniture. Inquire No. 118 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, A GOOD second-hand cook-stove. Address, stating price, size and make, O 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE educated young man, either as clerk or porter; and is not afraid of work; reference given. Address Z 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A BOOK-PUBLISHing or book-selling firm, or as accountant, by a gentleman having a large experience in the English trade; satisfactory reference given. Address JOHN HADDEN, 582 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged man of good business ability, in city or country. Best of recommendations as to character and capacity. Address A S F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 10 YEARS experience in dry goods and groceries. Salary no object during dull season. Address W B, 281 Catharine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dispensing chemist, in drugstore for a month or six weeks. Address A 3, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR SUPERintendent of buildings, by a man of 25 years' experience. Address A 6, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Swede) of sober and steady habits; understands taking care of horses, and will make himself generally useful. Address A 98, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, HE as No. 1 coachman, she as cook or laundress; best city reference. Address S 89, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN AS porter, packer, shipper, watchman, driver, or collector; satisfactory reference. Address U 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a wholesale grocery or hat and cap establishment, by a gentleman with the best of city and country references, and who can influence a good trade in Illinois or Iowa. Call at Room 24, Major Block, Madison-st., immediately.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS—ONE for kitchen work and the other for second work, or general house work, in small families. Apply to 43 West Taylor-st., in rear, down stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AT general housework. Apply at 115 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN cook from the East in a first-class restaurant. Please call at 492 State-st.; can be seen until Monday night.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, COMpetent Norwegian girl, who understands all kinds of house, to do the work of a small family. Apply at 24 Wesson-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or take care of children in a small. Call at 239 Twenty-first-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, AS second girl in private family. Apply at 155 Chicago-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family. Inquire at 111 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, IN private family; the best of recommendations given. Call at 84 Wilson-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework. Call at 54 West Indiana-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer, and ironer in a small family. Call for two days at No. 40 Ruble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL, TO do general housework. Inquire at 19 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN to cook, wash and iron, or general housework in small family, or private boarding-house. Apply at 1089 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL IN an American family to do general housework. Apply at No. 12 Cottage-place, north of Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress by a German girl in a private family. Apply at 197 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family. Apply at 127 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a restaurant or a large boarding-house. Apply for two days at 177 North Oakley-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE for general house, and the other for second work. Please inquire at 127 South Clinton-st., corner of Adams.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a respectable private family. Good references can be given. 196 Aberdeen-st., near Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH A child, to do general house or laundry work in a small family. No objection to the country. Also, a girl to do second work. Call at 265 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EDUCATED AMERIcan girl wishes to do light housework in a small private family, or to assist or take charge of a house; desires a permanent home. Call Tuesday afternoon at No. 190 Twenty-sixth-st., between State and Dearborn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT AND RELIable girl to do chamber work and sewing; is a neat seamstress and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 25 Miller-st., near Harrison.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one for general housework and the other for second work. Please call or address No. 5 Noble-st., near Kinzie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; best of references given if required. Call or address 28 Michigan-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; no washing or ironing; best city references. Address W 90, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS OR nurse, or would do up-stairs work. Call, for two days, at No. 373 South Halsted-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A family by day or week. Apply to 332 Fulton-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, AS nurse or traveling companion to an invalid. Is willing to make herself generally useful, or to take care of children. Country preferred. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY WASHING AT home. Please address Mrs. O. B., 168 Butterfield-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 4 FIRST-CLASS girls as chamber maid, dining-room, laundress, and cook; are very reliable help. Call early at 328 West Madison-av., MRS. BALKAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WE HAVE A LARGE number of very efficient and select girls for all kinds of work wanting situations. Call, immediately, at 448 Wabash-av. Do not mistake the No., 448.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO TAKE charge of a cigar stand. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS proof-reader or copyist. Address R, Ladies' College, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—SOME RESPECTABLE and honorable employment by a young lady. References given. Address J 65, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE STOCK OF CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES at reduced prices; also second-hand buggies; 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. L. E. HILL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, etc., etc., at low prices; also several second-hand, at 267 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

AND THE MARKET FOR HORSES WITH US continues good. Parties wishing to turn them into money, bring them in. The demand is also good for second-hand buggies and wagons at 261 State-st., sale stable of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE FIRST-CLASS CLOSE carriage, glass front, at southwest corner of Quincy and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—BLACK PACING HORSE, BUGGY, and harness, or will exchange for large horse or good carriage. Address U 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF BROWN'S NEW, LIGHT, open road wagons; also 1 second-hand top-buggy; also 1 span of the finest bay horses in the city. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS H. BROWN, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also, several second-hand buggies, at 361 South Canal-st.

RETAIL GROCERS' COVERED DELIVERY wagon and harness for sale, nearly new and in fine order; horse, 8 years old and sound; must be sold together, for cash. OTIS S. FAVOR, 40 and 42 River-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MULE, 13 OR 14 HANDS HIGH, brown or mouse color preferred. Apply 314 State-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, paying a good rental, and cash, for vacant lots. GRAY & SPROGLE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots at reasonable prices, for improved, unincumbered property in the city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 138 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD ILLINOIS FARM, 8 miles from city, all under cultivation, with good stock. Would add some money and take good Chicago or suburban property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID HOTEL PROPERty in a flourishing town 80 miles from Chicago, renting for $1,100; good improved or unimproved land in Illinois or Indiana, 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 316 acres in Illinois for Chicago real estate. Address R. R. GARD, 79 South Morgan-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY, real estate, stocks, judgments, mortgages on long time. Address, for one week, I, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD SPAN horses, wagon, and harness for saloon or sample room. Address U 65, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 CASH, IN A GENteel, established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 33.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ASSIST IN OBTAINING letters patent, and also to manufacture a reversible, noiseless rotary engine on an entirely new principle, taking up the lost motion without set-screws or springs. Address A 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY WISHES A PARTner with small capital in the dressmaking business. Address 208 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH some capital and a thorough knowledge of the millinery and dressmaking business, understanding English, French, and German languages, wishes to engage in business in Chicago. Best of references given and required. Address or apply 158 Bushnell-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING RETAIL all-cash store, established two years. A live man with $800 and good character can investigate. Address A 8, Tribune office, one week.

COLORADO.

Marvels of the Territory—Optical Delusions and Pleasing Fictions.

The Colorado Central Railroad —Its Grades and Curves.

Grand Scenery—Silver Mines—A Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Depot.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BLACK HAWK, Col., July 22, 1873.

The Vienna Exposition and the Shah of Persia, not to mention the European tour of Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Russian expedition against the Khan of Khiva, have this year served to direct the attention of Americans in a great measure from the places, persons, and things of wonder and interest in their own land. Artemus Ward once had his feelings of melancholy stirred up from their profoundest depths by the thought that, of a vast audience he was contemplating, not an individual had the honor of his acquaintance, or knew how interesting and marvelous were the performances of his kangaroo. In like manner the old Coloradoan is often pained by the thought that his countrymen of the East know so little of the grand and the marvelous in nature that can be seen in his Territory, and of the great things in art—not in the line of the fine arts, but of the coarse arts—that have been there undertaken, and in part accomplished.

IT IS INDEED A MARVEL,—

or at least a seeming one,—in these July days, to stand in the streets of Denver, exposed to rays of the sun hotter and fiercer than any that are ever reflected from the streets of Eastern cities, —rays that burn the life out of every green thing, that dry up the perspiration in the pores of the body, and that possibly would dry up a Fourth of July Orator,—and, looking away to the west, see a long succession of mountain-peaks thick-covered with snow. The effect, however, is not at all to cool and comfort, but rather to heat and exasperate. The seeming marvel is the greater because the snow-covered peaks, in the wondrously-clear atmosphere, appear to almost overhang the scorched city, though actually they are several weary, toilsome days' journey distant. Much has been written about the frauds that Colorado's clear atmosphere plays upon strangers, and the delusions into which it leads them. The story of a man who started from a Denver hotel to walk to the mountains—some 15 miles distant—before breakfast, has doubtless been repeated by every correspondent who has written from the Territory. But there is a

BETTER ONE OF AN OLDER DATE.

Before the days of railroads, the stages used to stop at "Church's Tavern," about 8 miles north of Denver and 10 northwest of Golden. One day, there left the stage at this tavern two passengers bound for the latter city; the one an old-settler, the other a new-comer. The latter inquired where Golden was, and, after the mountain-peaks immediately overhanging that little city had been pointed out to him, asked how far off it was. When the answer, "Ten miles," came, he bestowed upon his informant a look which plainly told that he lamented his deranged judgment and demented condition generally; and then immediately started off at the pace a man naturally takes when he has only about a mile to walk, and is in a hurry to reach his destination. The other Golden-bound traveler followed at a slower and more judicious pace, and, at the end of the fourth mile, came upon his impatient fellow-traveler seated on a stone, taking a rest. The latter made no comment upon the information that he had 6 miles more to walk, but meekly and sorrowfully resumed his way at the slower pace, of the experienced Colorado pedestrian. Soon the two came to a ditch about 5 feet wide. The old-settler jumped across; and, on turning around, and seeing his companion, with boots off and trowsers rolled up, carefully wading through, naturally inquired why he "didn't jump over." The quick reply came, in no dulcet tones, "How did I know the d—d thing wasn't 40 feet across?"

In illustration of the great distance to which the eye can reach in this transparent atmosphere, many Denverites have persuaded themselves into

THE DELUSION

that they can see from their city, at once, Pike's Peak, over 100 miles to the south, and Long's Peak, about 100 miles to the north. And they have succeeded in imposing this pleasing and extravagant fiction upon a large number of correspondents of Eastern papers, who, in turn, have palmed it off on the innocent, credulous, and unsuspecting public, throwing off, at the same time, fine sentences about "the two giant peaks, standing sentinel-like," and so on. Now, I have taken many long, earnest, but honest looks from Denver, of a clear day, with at least an average pair of eyes, and have never yet been able to make out even the dim outlines of either of these peaks.

But many of the wonders of Colorado have not, and perhaps cannot, be exaggerated. And in no way can a person make sure of an opportunity to see, for the same expenditure of time and money, so much to excite astonishment and gratify a love of grandeur, as by taking a passage over

THE COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The road itself is a marvel, and no insignificant triumph of the engineer's art. From Denver to Golden,—17 miles,—it is built for a few miles over parched uplands, but, for the greater distance, through the fertile and easily-irrigated valley of Clear Creek, thick-covered with luxuriant crops of the cereals. Close by the banks of the creek, the railway passes through the foothills by a natural entrance way made for the waters of the stream or worn out by them. Here, in a half-mile-wide valley, walled on one side by the great range of the Rocky Mountains, and shut in on the other by foothills high enough for respectable Eastern mountains, is the busy manufacturing

CITY OF GOLDEN,

with its 2,000 inhabitants. Already there are brick-yards, paper-mills, and smelting-works. The people of Golden are jealous of its reputation as the chief manufacturing town of the Territory. They have at least an adequate appreciation of its present importance, and perhaps an exaggerated idea of its future, as is indicated by the fact that they habitually speak of Lowell as the "Golden of Massachusetts." At Golden the gauge of the railroad is changed from the ordinary width of track to one of 3 feet 6 inches. From here the road is built along Clear Creek, making the water-grade, and following all the windings of the canon, to Black Hawk,—a distance of 21 miles,—in which an ascent of 1,968 feet is made. The steepest grade is at a point about 8 miles below Black Hawk, where the ascent is 3 feet in every 100. The next steepest is for a distance of 100 or 200 yards, just below the depot at that city,—the ascent being 2¾ feet in every 100. For a distance of 3 or 4 miles from Golden, the road, on the north bank of the creek, is comparatively straight, and the bed, in many places blasted out of solid rock, is from 1 to 5 rods distant from the waters of the stream. It is true there are many corners that on Eastern roads would be considered sharp, and perhaps dangerous; but here they attract no attention. Then, the canon becomes narrower and more crooked, and the mountains higher and steeper. The first bridge is crossed, and for 5 or 6 miles the track, on a bed of solid masonry, runs along the south side of the creek, and only 4 or 5 feet above its swift-flowing waters. It is so crooked that it resembles nothing so closely as a long succession of letter S's, or a long

SNAKE WRIGGLING THROUGH THE GRASS.

It is said that a person standing on the rear platform of the last car will look the engineer in the face about half the time; that the passengers on the smoking-car frequently light their "Henry Clays" or "long sixes" by the engine-fires; and that the trains cannot be made up of more than three coaches, lest the engines should run into the rear coach. This last is probably an exaggeration. Along the narrow bed of the creek rolls a large volume of water, in a foaming, roaring, tumbling torrent; occasionally flowing quietly, but rapidly, a rod or two down a regular, smooth incline; then foaming furiously over obstructing rocks; again falling a few feet in a miniature Niagara; now breaking against huge boulders, throwing the spray far up the steep walls of the canon, or against the car-windows of a passing train; and always flowing with a momentum so great that the strongest man could not live in it a moment. The canon is here, in many places, narrower than were the streets of Boston before the fire. The sides of gray rock, covered with little except a thin growth of short, gnarly pine-trees, rise nearly perpendicular, but torn, and rugged, and creviced, to a height varying all the way from 700 to 1,500 feet. Occasionally a crevice in the rough, rocky wall will widen out, and a square rod or two of green grass appear. So sharp are the curves that the travelers, looking ahead, might imagine that the engine was about to jump the stream, and batter itself against the huge walls of rock beyond; but, just before the seemingly-impending catastrophe occurs, he is surprised to see the engine make almost a square turn. I do not propose to attempt any word-painting. The reader, however, can throw in the adjectives "grand," "magnificent," "sublime," "awe-inspiring," and so on, ad libitum, without any fear of

OVERDOING THE MATTER.

The track frequently runs so near the rocks through which a way for it has been blasted, that elbows projecting from open car-windows are in serious and imminent danger. And, in one place, the trains pass just beneath an overhanging rock that extends half-way across the track.

For a few weeks after the completion of the road, only open observation-cars were run as the passenger-trains, and, when the first regular passenger coach, several feet longer than these, was put upon the road, it was found necessary, in many places, to blast off more of the rocky walls, that the new coach might get around the sharp corners, and thus be made to answer the purpose for which it had been designed.

Nine miles above Golden,

BEAVER CREEK,

a small stream of clear water, empties into Clear Creek. Its canon, at right-angles with the main one, is smaller, and its sides are not so steep and rugged. In fact, to eyes long accustomed to parched plains or gray rocks, they appear smooth and to be covered with green grass. Hence Beaver Creek is a favorite resort for picnic parties from the cities of the plains. There are, indeed, no mosquitoes, and few bugs and flies, to make it lively for the picnickers; but then great armies of ants do their best to supply the deficiency. For, as the boy said after a warm application of the maternal slipper, "What is home without a mother?" So, what is a picnic without mosquitoes, bugs, ants, &c.? Here, built in the bottom of Bear Creek Canon, is a building that serves as freight-house, ticket, and freight-office, passenger-depot, telegraph office, and dwelling for the agent's family. It is

THE FIRST INHABITATED DWELLING

above Golden. And the nearest neighbors beyond are the inhabitants of the station, at the junction of the creeks, miles away. The regularity with which the station-man, and his wife and children, and the telegraph-operator, come out to see the trains come in, and the eagerness with which they inquire about the last murder, suicide, elopement, or case of scandal, is a little suggestive of loneliness, and a dearth of news and diversion. A mile above is another bridge, and there the canon begins to widen and straightens moderately; and its sides gradually become less lofty and less rugged and precipitious. Occasionally is seen something that resembles a smooth, green hillside. At intervals, small streams of clear, pure water, winding through canons of their own, small, but rugged and picturesque, empty into Clear Creek. On the smoother, less-precipitous mountain-sides, are seen large numbers of

HOLES, OR CAVES,

commonly called "dug-outs," which, during the severe winter of 1871-'2, were the homes and shelter of the workmen who graded the road. Credulous and unsuspecting travelers, of an inquiring turn of mind,—those who are inspired with a worthy ambition to acquire all the reliable and valuable information possible,—are frequently informed by irreverent railroad-employes and depraved natives that these caves are the mouths of tunnels, run into the mountains, to strike rich veins of gold and silver.

There is, indeed, only one known mine of the precious metals on the line of the road. And that is of

SILVER,

and was discovered only a month or so ago. It is a mile below Black Hawk. The vein is narrow, but the ore very rich; the first assays showed about $1,000 to the ton. A shaft, now down about 20 feet, is being sunk by the two owners, less than 6 feet from the track. And the occupants of the passing trains can see a prospective millionaire in the person of a mild-looking, toil-worn Irishman, of generally dilapidated appearance, wearily turning the crank of a windlass by which is raised, at about the rate of a bucketful an hour, the rich ore whence is to come his fortune.

Eight miles below Black Hawk, is the junction of the North and South Branches of Clear Creek. Along the South Branch, a branch-road has been built about 4 miles, which will eventually be extended to Georgetown. The main line follows the North Branch, much the smaller of the two, with its once clear waters muddied and blackened by running through batteries of numerous stamp-mills. To Black Hawk from the junction up, there is little of wonder or interest, except the gulch-mines, to describe which would unduly lengthen this letter. The canon continues to grow less and less crooked, until, the last 2 or 3 miles, its curves might be compared to nothing of sharper curvature than a succession of half-cart-wheels, and tolerably large ones at that. The sides of the canon become toned down and smoothed out, until it might pass for a valley, though a tolerably rough one. At Black Hawk the road ends in a

HUNDRED-THOUSAND-DOLLAR DEPOT.

I would not impose upon an unoffending and trusting public by leading them to infer that the officials of the Colorado Central were so forgetful of the traditions of railroad-history; so unmindful of the teachings, by example and otherwise, of the officials of other and older roads; so recreant to their duty generally, and so forgetful of what is becoming in those of their order, as to expend $100,000 in the construction of a comfortable and commodious depot for the benefit of passengers and freighters. For there could be no object to be attained by making a display here. This $100,000 depot is one of the accidents of the war, so to speak. After

FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S

military career was brought to a close by the accident (or whatever it was) that lost the second Bull Run battle, he was sent out here by a mining company to develop a mine. He immediately commenced the construction of an immense stamp-mill. He made the building of stone, expending $100,000 on it, and commenced putting in the necessary machinery; but, before that latter was accomplished, he had exhausted his funds, and so returned to the East for more, and never came back. The large building remained empty and unused—a monument of Fitz-John's business sagacity—until last fall, when the officials of the Colorado Central, looking around for a site for a depot, found that the best one was occupied by this mill. They accordingly whispered a few minutes in the ear of their Master-Mechanic; and he gathered together his workmen, knocked a hole in either end of the building, arched each of them over, put in some partitions, and converted the structure, long known as "Fitz-John Porter's Folly," into a convenient and commodious depot. W.

A Man Shot at the Instigation of His Wife.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—The assassination of Frank M. Moore yesterday morning has been the all-absorbing topic on the streets to-day. Coroner Caldwell held a post-mortem examination on the body, and the ball which caused his death was extracted. It proved to be a large conical ball, fired from a cartridge-pistol or gun. After the examination of a number of witnesses, including Mrs. Moore, wife of the deceased, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot fired by Joseph Hanson, nephew of Mrs. Moore, who was sleeping in the house, and that he was instigated thereto by Mrs. Moore.

It has been ascertained that since their marriage his wife left him for eighteen months, and that their marriage had been an unhappy one. She testified that they spent the evening preceding the murder at Moore's mother's on Union street, and returned home before 11 o'clock, and retired; whilst Mrs. Brichetto, who keeps a saloon on the corner Union and Desoto, some six squares distant, testified that Moore was at her saloon at half-past 11 o'clock that night, and talked to her of his unfortunate marriage.

Utah Murderers.

SALT LAKE, July 28.—Butcher and the unknown persons were found guilty by the Coroner's jury of killing the Cotton family. There was a good deal of excitement in Bingham Canyon, and some talk of lynching, but the peace was preserved. No one knows when the trials of any of the murderers can take place, in consequence of the peculiar condition of the law.

Teachers' Convention.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The annual convention of the German teachers of the United States met in Harmony Hall, here, to-day, but no business of importance was transacted. Over 100 teachers from abroad, mainly from the large Eastern cities, are present. The compulsory instruction of the German language in the public schools will be one of the questions for discussion.

The Convention organized to-night by the election of the following officers: President, W. W. Hailman, Louisville; Vice-President, E. D. Feldner, Detroit; Secretary, Miss Doreener, Cincinnati, Executive Committee, Miss Baumminger, Cincinnati; William Keller, Louisville; Dr. Douai, Newark, N. J.; L. W. Teutenburg, St. Louis. The object of the Convention is the promotion of general educational interests, the discussion of new systems of teaching, and the abolishment of those which have proved objectionable, &c.

NEW YORK.

Exiled Female Russian Students—Carl Vogt's Story—Fred. Lane's Suit.

NEW YORK, July 28.—On their way to the battle-ground, one party, in a sail-boat, had a fight, capsizing the boat, and two men were drowned.

A few of the 150 young Russian women who were driven from Zurich by order of the Czar, while pursuing their medical studies in that city, have arrived here nearly moneyless, and wanting something to do. They are described as accomplished women.

Carl Vogt, who was saved from surrender to the Prussian Government by the decision of Attorney-General Williams, emphatically denies that he is the murderer of Chevalier de Bianco, and explains his possession of the bank-notes and other securities which the Chevalier's relatives claim, by saying that he received them from a woman known here as Mrs. Vogt, who bought them in London from a German. This woman is now earning a livelihood by scrubbing law-offices in this city, while the lawyers are fighting for $100,000 worth of securities which she handed over to them after Vogt's arrest, to pay the expenses of his defense. Counsel for Carl Vogt has received a letter from the Secretary of State, informing him that the case of his client was still under consideration.

Frederick A. Lane, formerly counsel of the Erie Railway Company, has been sued in the Supreme Court, by Mrs. May C. Leroy Goodridge, administratrix of Ezra R. Goodridge, for an accounting. The case came up this morning before Justice Pratt, on motion to appoint a Receiver. The allegations are that Lane expended some $69,000, collected by him as such attorney, in paying dividends to certain creditors of the estate, of which amount he paid himself some $57,000 as a dividend upon two judgments of $190,000 obtained by Lane himself against her, without her knowledge. Lane denies any charges of fraudulent acts. Decision reserved.

CINCINNATI.

An Abortionist Sentenced—Distinguished Guests—Zoological—Church Corner-Stone Ceremonies.

CINCINNATI, O., July 28.—Madame Augustine Frasie was to-day sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for procuring an abortion.

The Philadelphia Councilmen will arrive here at half past 3 in the morning; will see an exhibition of the Fire Department, and visit the Work-House at Clifton, Eden Park during the remainder of the day, and depart in the evening.

In pursuance of the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce to the Philadelphia Council to visit Cincinnati, Mayor Johnston and the Council Committee went to Columbus this afternoon in a special train to receive them, and bring them to the city.

The Zoological Society to-day elected nine Directors, who organized with Joseph Longworth, President.

The corner-stone of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighth and Elm streets, was laid to-day. It will be one of the finest churches in the West.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The stables of the Broadway and Twenty-third Street Stage Line, a large three-story brick building, at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, took fire this morning, and the upper floors were completely burned. A number of stages were also burned. Loss, $50,000 on building and $30,000 on stock; insurance, $75,000. The Fifth Regiment, which occupied the upper floor of the building as an armory, loses $30,000, with no insurance.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 28.—The Laclede House, in this city, was to-day damaged by fire to the amount of between $3,000 and $4,000; mostly covered by insurance.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 28.—The second annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois assembled in the city yesterday. About 100 delegates were present, representing societies in Streator, Sheffield, Chicago, Amboy, Wenona, Lincoln, Peru, Lostant, Wapello, Joliet, Bloomington, and Ottawa. The day was spent in matters of business. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. J. McGovern and Father Hickey; also, by Robert McCart. In the evening Father Hickey lectured at the church to a large audience.

JUDGE LYNCH.

An Infamous Scoundrel Punished with Death at the Hands of a Mob.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—At Rogersville, on Saturday night, during the trial of a man calling himself "Jeff Davis," for outraging the person of a 9-year old girl, the lights in the room were put out, the prisoner was dragged out of doors, shot twice with revolvers, dragged by his heels two squares, and hanged to a tree till he was dead.

Melancholy Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—Conrad Zenzius, a musician, drowned on Friday forenoon by a misstep and fall from the Minneapolis Railway bridge, is the third death among the members of the St. Paul Musical Society this month. The three were intimate friends, and Zinzius, like Esch, the second who died, has been despondent since Hancke's death. The suspicion that he committed suicide is unsupported by other facts. The body was found yesterday, and buried from the Atheneum, attended by all the German societies of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Alleged Incendiarism.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 28.—At Manistee, last night, L. B. Gregory, one of the proprietors of the City Hotel, was arrested, charged with the intention of burning the hotel, with a view to make money by the insurance. It is charged that he was to make preparation with kerosene, and another man, who was to receive $1,000 for the job, was to apply the match. His trial takes place on Friday of this week.

A Cruel Parent.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—In the examination of a man named Bernard Buff before the City Court, to-day, for abuse of his family, his daughter, aged 20, testified that her father, a few days since, had driven her by his cruelty to attempt suicide. She had taken a large dose of arsenic, but medical aid was called and her life saved.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Arrived: The steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—The steamships Minnesota, Silesia, Alabama, and Koenig Wilhelm, from New York, and the Polynesian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

A Reporter Drowned.

NEW YORK, July 28.—On Wednesday last, James M. Coulson, reporter of the *Herald*, was assigned to visit the new steamer City of Chester, lying in the North River. Since that time he has not been heard of until to-day, when intelligence was received that his body had been found in the East River. Coulson was formerly connected with the Chicago *Times*.

Drowned.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 28.—Peter McFee, from Chicago, a fireman on Gen. Leslie's pile-driver, fell from the cap on a pile into the lake. He rose once, caught a pike-pole extended to him, let go, and sank to rise no more. The body was rescued soon after. He is supposed to be about 28 years old. No relatives here.

Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 28.—A man, supposed to be Charles Saxby, of Ann Arbor, was killed this noon between Birmingham and Royal Oak by the in-coming Saginaw express, which ran over him.

Pomeroy's $7,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 28.—John G. Page, who began an action in the District Court of this county to recover $7,000 paid into the Kansas Legislature by A. M. York, dismissed the case to-day, paying all costs. The suit was to recover the money now in the hands of the State Treasurer on the ground set forth by Pomeroy in his defense, that the money was given by Pomeroy to York to be given to Page to aid in the establishment of a bank at Independence. It was set for the 11th of August, and it is thought a continuance would be asked, as all the testimony involved in the criminal action against Pomeroy would naturally be adduced. It is now a very puzzling question as to whom the money belongs, as it is positively understood that Pomeroy will set up no claim to it on his own account.

OSHKOSH, WIS.

A Till-Tapper in Jail—Found Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 28.—A man giving the name of Charles Leslie was arrested at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning while in the act of robbing the money drawer of P. McDonald's grocery in this city. He was sent to jail in default of $1,000 bail. Two other suspicious characters seen in Leslie's company on Saturday were arrested, but there was not sufficient evidence to hold them. This is probably part of the gang that has been traveling with Lent's circus.

The body of Samuel McMonoman, of this city, was found in the Fox River to-day. As he was a drinking man and $150 were found in his pocket, with no marks of violence on his body, it is thought he fell off the bridge while intoxicated last Saturday evening.

PEORIA.

Highway Robbery—Drowned—Mormon Movements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 28.—A bold attempt at highway robbery was made on Adams street last night. A young man named Schulz, was waylaid by three men, and at the muzzle of a revolver made to disgorge his watch and money. No arrests have yet been made.

A boy, name unknown, was drowned in Kickapoo Creek while bathing.

Another train of cars, loaded with 250 Mormons went through here yesterday bound for Utah. These came from all parts of Europe, and are generally an ignorant, brutish class of people.

Senator Howe and the Alleged Indian Ring.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Darius Charles, the Sachem, and A. W. Miller, Commissioner of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indian Nation, published an affidavit exonerating Senator Howe from charges preferred by certain parties in relation to the sale of pine lands belonging to the Nation. The affidavit alleges that there has been no dissatisfaction expressed in regard to the appraisement or manner in which the sale was conducted, or the prices obtained, and pays the Senator a handsome tribute for his integrity toward their people.

Killed by a Blow.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—While Robert B. Anderson, brakeman on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, was passing through the yard of the Company early this morning, he met Thomas Rucker, private watchman of the yard, and began to abuse him. Rucker remonstrated with him, whereupon he raised his lantern to strike Rucker, when the latter struck him a blow with his fist under the left ear, from the effects of which he died soon after. Rucker gave himself up.

Newsboys' Picnic.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—A picnic at Rocky River was to-day given to the newsboys by the press of this city, aided by a subscription from a number of prominent citizens. Two hundred and sixty boys participated. After the picnic, a banquet at the Murch House was given to members of the press by A. S. Robinson & Co., of this city.

Fatal Fall.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 28.—William Storm, barkeeper on the steamer Phil. Allin, fell from his window in the second-story of Ayer's Block, on Second street, last night, and was instantly killed. It is supposed that he fell asleep while sitting in the window.

Stage Robbers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Last night the Colfax and Grass Valley stage was stopped by four men, near Grass Valley, who blew open the Wells & Fargo treasure-box, and obtained $8,000. None of the passengers were molested.

Sudden Death.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—Last evening a young man named John Van Arsdale, a traveling agent for a New York tobacco house, took suddenly ill at the Union Depot. He took dinner, and was about taking his seat in a car when he fell in a fit, and died soon after.

Fatal Accident.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—J. H. Moore, a well-known lumber dealer, thrown from his buggy yesterday, died to-day from the injuries received.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A Saloon-Keeper Assaulted by His Customers and Seriously Stabbed—The Guilty Party Escape Arrest.

The Ninth Police Precinct, located in the extreme northwestern portion of the city, seldom furnishes criminal news of sensational importance. It seems to be populated by law and order men. But yesterday, while the other precincts were quiet and law-abiding, it furnished a stabbing-affray of a most aggravated character, the victim of which will probably die, if the statement of the attending physician is to be relied upon. The details of the affray, as narrated to a TRIBUNE reporter by the participants, are as follows: Not far from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, several hands of the North Side Rolling Mills dropped into the saloon of William Meister, at the corner of North avenue and Elston avenue. They called for whisky, and got it. After drinking for some time, they became very noisy, and finally, aggravated by some trivial matter, two of them began fighting. Each combatant had his friends, and the result was a general fight, in which the furniture of the room, its chairs, tables, bottles, and glasses, were used as weapons of assault and defense. It was evident to the mind of the proprietor, that unless the row was speedily quelled, splinters and smashed glassware, well baptized in liquor, would be the best of his possessions.

Determined to eject the rowdies from his premises, he summoned Officer Tarnow to his assistance, and, by the use of clubs and revolvers, the room was soon cleared, and two of the parties, who appeared to be the principals, were placed under arrest. The officers, unable to take both prisoners to the station, gave one to the care of Weister and his bartender. The officer went in advance of them a short distance. When about a block distant from the saloon, the rowdies who were not arrested began throwing stones and clods of earth at Meister, declaring they would kill him if he did not liberate the prisoner. Meister gave no heed to their threats, which were continued with greater ferocity. Finally the crowd of rowdies pounced upon Meister, rescued the prisoner, and, while they beat the bartender most unmercifully, stabbed the saloon-keeper in the left side, inflicting a gaping wound of a very dangerous character. Meister immediately sank to the earth insensible, while his cowardly assailants immediately took to their heels, and were out of sight before they could be pursued. Their faces are very familiar to the police of the vicinity, but the names of two of them only are known. These are John Reid and John Lynn. The latter is under arrest. At a late hour last night, Meister was in an unconscious state, and thought to be sinking. It is not known who did the stabbing, but it is believed the rescued prisoner is the guilty party.

CAPT. BUCKLEY AND THE GAMBLERS.

A new feature in raids upon gambling-houses is the presence of a Police Captain. Last night Capt. Buckley, accompanied by Sergt. Ebersold, might have been seen hovering about suspicious-looking places, and backed by a squad of men, endeavoring to detect gamblers at a game. They hovered about Walt Robbins' place, No. 173 Clark street, awhile, and then went in. Eleven were captured, prominent among which were A. L. Stevens, P. H. King, S. H. Tourtelotte, and George Colby. The funniest part of the affair was the fruitless search made by Robbins for a Police Justice to receive bail for his boys. Justice Scully could not be found; neither could Banyon or Kauffman, so for once the gamblers were inmates of the Armory over night.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—CATTLE—Rather dull, but steady. Sales 2,700 at $7.25@7.50 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $7.75 for a few choice do; $6.25@7.00 for fair to good; $5.00@6.00 for common.

SHEEP—Unchanged. Sales 9,000, at 4½@5¾ per lb.

HOGS—Rather lower. Sales 4,000, at $7.50@7.75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Money was easy at 3 to 4 per cent.

Sterling ruled weak and lower, at 108¾@109 for 60 days, and 109¾@109½ for sight.

Gold was weak in the morning, declining to 115¾, but afterwards there was a firmer feeling, with all the business at 115¾@115⅞, closing at 115⅞. Loans were from 1 to 4 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $25,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $124,000. The German bankers were the principal buyers to-day.

Governments were dull and firm. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices.

Stocks were active at a higher range of prices, and an unusually large business was done in some stocks, Western Union being the most prominent. There were some large purchases of Lake Shore and New York Central, and both were strong in tone. Erie was weak on the spot, the market falling off from 59⅛ to 58⅜. Sales were reported as low as 58⅛, seller ten days. There was no important difference between cash and regular. Harlem was irregular, changing from 124 to 123¼, with late sales at 123¼@123¾. The *Express* says the activity in stocks to-day was due, to a considerable extent, to orders to buy from the different watering-places, especially orders from Saratoga for Vanderbilt stocks. The market closed strong for Vanderbilt shares, led by Western Union; weak for Erie, but otherwise steady.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅛	Coupons, '67	118¾
Coupons, '62	116⅛	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117⅛	10-40s	113⅝
Coupons, '65	119⅛	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅞	New 5s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, new	50
Tennessees, old	81⅛	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, old	27
		North Carolinas, new	15

STOCKS.

Canton	101¼	St Paul pfd	73¾
Western Union	92¾	Wabash	72¾
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	98¾
Wells Fargo	71	Terre Haute	15
American Express	63¾	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	65¾	Chicago & Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	37⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	120
New York Central	104⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	39¾
Erie	58⅜	C., C. & C	88
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q	105¼
Harlem	123¾	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	32¾
Michigan Central	95¼	Illinois Central	106
Pittsburgh	88¾	Union Pacific stocks	27⅛
Northwestern	69¾	Union Pacific bonds	82
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific bonds	100¾
Rock Island	110¾	Del, Lack, & Western	100¾
N. J. Central	102	B., H., & Erie	2⅞
St. Paul	52		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s; spring, 10s 10d@11s 9d; white, 11s 6d@11s 9d; club, 12s@12s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 63s 6d. Lard, 38s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat—Spring, 11s@11s 10d; club, 12s@12s 4d. Corn, 27s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, July 28—5 p. m.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3 per cent below bank rate.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1 per cent lower than the bank rate.

The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £72,000.

Consols, 92⅝@92¾ for money and account. 5-20s of '65, 94; do '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie, 46⅞.

PARIS, July 28.—Rentes, 56f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton buoyant; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9@9⅛d. Sales, 18,000 bales; American, 10,700 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat, club, 12s 3d@12s 4d; red Western spring, 11s@11s 10d. Corn, 27s 9d. Flour, 27s@28s.

Beef, 86s 6d. Cheese, 62s. Cumberlands, 37s. Short ribs, 40s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts were 808 cars, or 5,130 head, making 10,084 for the week, against 7,730 for the previous week. The market opened fair, but closed dull and weak, with the latest transactions at a decline of about ¼c per lb. The quality was about the average. Native steers sold at 10¼@11c to dress, 56 to 58 lbs to the gross cwt, and Texans at 8¼@11c to dress, 55 to 56 lbs. Cows and fat bulls at 3½@4c, live weight. Sales include: 9 cars Illinois steers, 7½ cwt, at 11⅛@12⅛c; 3 cars do, 8 cwt, at 11¼@12⅛c; 3 cars do, 8¾ cwt, at 12@12⅛c; 5 cars do, 8 cwt, at 12@12⅛c; 14 cars do, 6⅞@7¼ cwt, at 11¼c; 17 cars do, 6¾@7¼ cwt, at 11¼@11¾c; 10 cars do, 6¼@7¼ cwt, at 11@11¾c; 9 cars do, 8 cwt, at 11¼@12⅛c; 22 cars do, 6@8 cwt, at 11@12⅛c; 12 cars do, 6¼@7¼ cwt, at 11¼@12⅛c; 6 cars Kentucky steers, 8 cwt, at 11¼@12¾c; 5 cars do, 7¾ cwt, at 11¼@12⅛c; 4 cars do, 7¾ cwt, at 11¼@12⅛c; 4 cars of Ohio steers, 6¾ cwt, at 11¾c; 7 cars of Kansas cattle, 7¼ cwt, at 11c; 6 cars of good Cherokee cattle, 6¾ cwt, at 11c; 6 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 10½@10¾c; 7 cars do strong, 5¾ cwt, at 10@10½c; and 8 cars of mixed Texans, 4¾@5¼ cwt, at 8¼@9¾c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts were 37 cars or 7,520 head, making 28,700 for the week against 31,025 last week. The market was heavily depressed. Sales were slow at 4@6¼c per lb of common to prime sheep, and 7¼@9¾c for lambs. Sales were: 1 car Ohio sheep, 93 lbs average, at 6¼c per lb; 1 car do, 88 lbs at 6@6½c; 1 car State do, 82 lbs at 5c; 1 car Ohio, 80 lbs at 5¾c; 1 car do, 79 lbs, at 6¼c; 2 cars Canada lambs, 60 lbs, at 7¾c; 3 cars mixed Canada and State do, 60 lbs, at 8¼c; 1 car Kentucky do, 62 lbs, at 7¾c; and 2 cars do, 62 lbs, at 8c.

SWINE—The arrivals were 10,150, making 30,218 for the week, against 30,270 last week. None on sale alive. Dressed hogs were not so firm, especially for heavy, and closed at 6¾@7¾c per lb.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A spirited movement in woolen flannels and clothing woolens continues, with liberal sales by the manufacturers' agents. The market for woolens is steady, and bottom prices are believed to have been reached. Cotton goods are steady, with a fair package demand for brown and bleached cottons and cotton flannels. Prints are quiet, but full assortments are now shown. The *Daily Bulletin* says the new Pacific and Atlantic worsted dress fabrics are selling freely to the Western trade. Foreign goods are dull.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., July 28.—CATTLE—Arrived, 186 cars. Best, $6.25@6.30; medium, $5.50@6.00; common, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 13 cars. No sales.

HOGS—Arrivals, 62 cars; Philadelphia, $5.30@5.40; Yorkers, $5.00@5.15.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28.—COTTON—In good demand; middling, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in limited demand, and lower; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.25; common to good extra, $5.85@6.20; good to choice, $6.25@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.05@8.25; Ohio extra, $6.10@8.50; St. Louis, $6.45@10.75. Rye flour steady at $4.30@5.25. Corn meal steady; Western, $3.15@3.30. Wheat heavy and lower, with moderate demand; receipts, 135,000 bu; rejected spring at $1.00@1.25; No. 3 spring, $1.30@1.32; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.43@1.44; Iowa spring, $1.41@1.42; Northwestern spring, $1.43½; common red winter Indiana, $1.45. Rye quiet; Western at 78c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn heavy, slightly in buyer's favor; receipts, 111,000 bu; steamer mixed Western 50@54½c; sail do, 55@57½c; yellow Western, 56@58½c; kiln-dried, 46@55c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 60,000 bu; new mixed Western, 41@42c; white, 47@50c; black, 41@41½c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; Western and Canada, 20@21c.

HAY—Quiet and steady.

HOPS—Firm and in fair demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 18¾@20c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8¼c. Molasses firm. Rice steady; 8¼@9¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7½c; refined, 17⅝@17¾c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and lower; 43½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; new mess, $17.50@17.75; extra prime, $15.00. Beef dull; mess, $9.00@10.50; extra, $11.25@12.50. Hams quiet; $25.00@27.00; tierce active and steady; prime mess, $17.00@21.00; India mess, $21.00@23.00; extra mess, $23.00@25.00. Cut meats quiet; long cut hams, 13½c. Middles quiet; long clear, 8¾@9c; short clear, 9⅛c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8⅜c cash; new spot, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Firm and in good demand; fair to prime Western, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Firm; fair to prime, 12@13c.

WHISKY—A shade firmer at 95½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $6.00@7.00; family, $8.50@9.25. Corn quiet; mixed, 58@60c; white, 72@73c. Oats, 42@43c.

BRAN—Dull at 85c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $22.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $17.60. Dry-salt scarce; shoulders, 8¼c. Bacon quiet and firm at 9½@10½c, and 11@11½c. Hams dull at 13½@15c. Lard dull; tierce, 8½@8¾c; keg, 10¼@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; good fair, 8¾c; fully fair, 9¼c; prime, 10c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Coffee stronger and higher; ordinary, 18¾@18¾c; fair, 19@14c; prime, 20@20½c.

WHISKY—Firm; ordinary Western, 92c; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.00.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27; sight, ⅜ premium; gold, 115¼.

COTTON—Dull. Sales: 400 bales good ordinary at 14¾@14¾c; low middling at 17⅛@18c; middling at 18⅜c; middling Orleans at 18@18⅜@19c. Receipts, 561 bales. No exports. Stock, 26,026.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; spring extra, $5.90@6.75. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.21, cash or July; $1.17¾ August. Oats steady; No. 2, 27½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 35½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 68c. Barley steady; No. 2, 89c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 90,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 127,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; choice amber, $1.85; good to prime red, $1.58@1.63; common to fair, $1.40@1.45; red Western, $1.48@1.50. Corn nominal; mixed Western, 56@56½c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 40@43c; white, 44@45c. Rye dull at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $17.25@17.50. Lard dull at 8¾@8¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 96½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 28.—Wheat quiet and easier; No. 1 Milwaukee offered at $1.50. Corn dull at 53@54c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; spring wheat extra, $5.75@7.75; winter wheat do, $7.00@8.50. Wheat drooping; new red, $1.58@1.60; white, $1.65@1.75. Rye steady at 80c. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 58@59c. Oats steady; white, 45c; black and mixed, 42@43c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.50. Beef hams, pickled, $13.00@13.50; do smoked, $14.50@15.00; shoulders, in salt, 8¼c; do smoked, 9¼@9½c. Lard dull at 8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 18½c.

WHISKY—Scarce; Western iron-bound, 98c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower, at $5.60@6.90. Wheat steady at $1.25@1.30. Corn firmer at 45c. Rye quiet, at 70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork held at $16.00; offerings light. Lard dull; steam held at 8¼c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 7¼c spot, $7.30 buyer August; clear rib, 9¼@9½c spot, $9.40 bid buyer August; clear, 9¾c. Bacon firm, with good demand; shoulders, 8¼@8½c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red, $1.36@1.37; No. 2, $1.34. Corn steady; 48@49c. Oats—No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 36c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower; choice white wheat, $8.65@8.75, closing at $8.60. Wheat active and higher; extra old white, $1.89; No. 1, $1.66@1.70 for old; $1.60 for new; amber, old, $1.57@1.58; new, $1.40. Corn steady; 48c. Oats dull and lower; 37½@38c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.55; No. 3 do, $1.45; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.65; No. 2 do, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.57; No. 1 red, $1.64; new do, $1.30; No. 2 red, $1.55; new do, $1.30. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 45c spot, 43½c August; 44½c September; low mixed, 43½c; yellow, 53c; no grade, 37c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 33½c for August; No. 2 spot, 32½@32¾c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, at 4@4½c; Oswego, 8¾@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for best grades; others unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full prices; new No. 3 red fall, $1.29; No. 2 do, $1.40; choice do, $1.45@1.48. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 38¼@39c in elevator; 43½c sacked. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 29c in elevator; 32@33c sacked. Rye firm at 63c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and more active at $16.50. Bulk meats firm and higher; clear sides, 9½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10½c cash; 10¾c seller September. Lard quiet; refined, 8¾c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.40.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat nominal; nothing doing. Corn dull; 35,000 bu No. 2 prime at 46c; quoted at 42@45c, as to quality. Oats in good demand; sales: 18,000 bu No. 2 Chicago on p. t.

FREIGHTS—10½c on wheat; 9½c on corn; 6½c on oats.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 28.—PASSED UP—Props India, Mohawk, Raleigh, Collin Campbell and barges, Rose and barges; barks A. P. Nichols, Nelson; schrs Annie Sherwood, Negaunee, James Platt, William Allen, Dousman, Homer, Donaldson, Higgie & Jones, Fostoria, Fayette Brown, New London, Goshawk, Cleveland, Oneida, Idaho, Webb, H. C. Potter, Kate Winslow, Constitution, Clara Porter.

PASSED DOWN—Props Badger State, Roanoke, Brooklyn, Powers, Potomac, St. Joseph; barks Two Fannies, Osceola; schrs J. S. Richards, C. Z. Johnson, Angus Smith, Ahira Cobb, James King, Azov Mueller.

WIND—Southeast.

DETROIT, July 28.—PASSED UP—Props Montana, Gould, Neptune and barges, Eclipse and barges; bark Masten; schrs Harvest Home, Florence, Pride of America, Sasco, Louisa.

PASSED DOWN—Props China, Scotia, schr Home.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 28.—ARRIVED—Robert Holmes, Seneca, 5,100 bu corn; Leviathan, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn; J. Bouchard, La Salle; Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn; R. E. Goodell, Ottawa, 3,000 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Gen. McClellan, Henry, 6,100 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 4,415 bu corn, 400 brls flour; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 5,700 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Bird's Bridge, 6,000 bu corn; Contest, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Monarch, Lockport, 5,707 bu corn; Lily, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Monitor, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn; Rescue, La Salle, 5,700 bu corn.

CLEARED—Dolphin, Ottawa, 71,081 ft lumber, 13,000 lath; Waterloo, 150 m shingles; La Salle, 100 tons coal, 5,714 ft lumber, Joliet; Jennie, Morris, 25 brls salt.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLEY—July 27, 1873, Mrs. Dr. Buckley, at 322 Blue Island-av., of a boy.

MARRIAGES.

BACKUS—BREWER—At the residence of Mrs. E. B. Backus, in this city, July 28, by Rev. J. H. Knowles, Canon of the Cathedral, Mr. Clinton R. Backus, of Chicago, and Miss Eleanor G. Brewer, of LaPorte.

DEATHS.

MEISSNER—July 28, William Grangott, 11 months old, son of Robert T. and Katharina Meissner.

COLEGROVE—On Monday, the 28th inst., in the 44th year of her age, Ann, wife of Henry Colegrove.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 161 Lytle-st. Friends are invited.

☞ New York papers please copy.

MITCHEL—On July 27, E. W. Mitchel, of New York, son of the late General O. M. Mitchel, and brother of F. A. Mitchel, of this city.

BOWLES—At Amsterdam, Mass., July 27, Charles W. Bowles, of Chicago, aged 18 years, only son of Rev. E. F. Bowles, of Philadelphia, Pa.

DAVIS—At Ula, Fremont County, Colorado, July 7, of [illegible] Charles E. Davis, son of Frederick Davis, Esq., of Portland, Maine, aged 23 years.

SCOTT—Sunday, July 27, at 561 Michigan-av., Ann Scott, wife of Frederick Scott, aged 68. Mrs. Scott was born in Danville, Ky., and came to Chicago 23 years ago.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Underwear, Notions, &c.,
AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 29, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

On WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 9½ a. m., of a fine line of

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
SLIPPERS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

25 Crates of W. G. Crockery,
10 Crates of Decorated Ware,
75 Casks of Flint Glassware.

A Large Stock of Plated Ware of every description (Coin Plate), on THURSDAY, JULY 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Ready-Made Clothing
AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, July 30, at 10 o'clock.

At Store 21 and 23 South Canal-st. A stock consisting of Cloth and Cass. Coats, Pants, and Vests, in good assortment, being the entire stock of a dealer going out of the trade.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

ALSO,

Line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hdkfs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, and various other goods just received.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF

Club House Furniture,

THURSDAY MORNING, July 31, at 10 o'clock,

54 West Madison-st., Up-Stairs.

The entire contents, consisting of magnificent Velvet Carpets, superb Walnut Sideboard; one fine Burglar-proof Safe, with Steel Chest; Parlor and Dining-room Furniture; 20 elegant Club Chairs; one French Cylinder Desk; Velvet Rugs and Mats; all of the elegant Gas Fixtures, Glassware, Crockery, and Plateware, Stoves and Kitchen Utensils; and, in short, the entire Fixtures of a first-class Club House. The lease of rooms can be had, which are suitable for first-class ice-cream saloon and restaurant. Open for inspection every day.

By order of mortgagee.

D. LONG, Agent and Custodian.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
Auction and Commission House, 69 South Canal-st.

At Auction, Wednesday, 9:30 a. m. Will sell, without reserve, a large assortment of Furniture, consisting of Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, and a variety of second-hand Household Goods and Furniture. Also, a large consignment of Blank Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., in trade lots. We sell in our Retail Department other than sale days, at average auction prices.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION! AUCTION! NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE to be sold to the highest bidder. On Thursday morning, July 31, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the above building at Public Auction. Also, 1 large Heating Furnace, 500 Chairs, Bar Fixtures, Gas Pipes, and a large lot of miscellaneous articles. The lumber will be sold separately.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers,
69 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Great Bankrupt Sale
AT AUCTION
OF
Phillip Schick's Restaurant,
No. 55 LaSalle-st.,

On Tuesday Morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock.

The entire stock of said bankrupt's restaurant, and fixtures, consisting of Cooking Stoves, Ranges, and Utensils, Dining Tables, Covers, and Table Ware, Bedsteads, Beds and Covering, Carpets, Towels, Matting, and Napkins, Deer Heads and Horns, Clocks and Chromos, Ice Boxes, Gas Fixtures, Looking Glasses, and Tables, etc. An assortment of Liquors, Wines, and Ale, and Mineral Waters, etc., etc. Terms cash.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
599 West Monroe-st.

ELEGANT FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Morning, July 30, at 10 o'clock.

Elegant Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture; beautiful Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Parlor Mirrors, Book Case; all the Beds and Bedding, Table Linen, Table-ware, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, etc., etc. Also splendid Body Brussels Carpets through the house. Sale positive, family leaving the city.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale
OF
60 Elegant
RESIDENCE LOTS
AT
Washington Heights,

The Finest Suburb to this Wonderful Chicago,

On WEDNESDAY, July 30,

At 3 o'clock, p. m., on the Grounds.

This property is situated in the village of Washington Heights, within five minutes' walk of the main crossing of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad and C., R. I. & P. Railroad, and the Dummy Depot on the R. I. R. R.; only 30 minutes' ride from Van Buren-st. Depot, and the fare only 15 cents. Commutation Tickets much less. There are fine improvements in the immediate vicinity of this subdivision; elegant Residences, Churches, Schools, Stores, &c., Trees set out, and all the improvements requisite to beautify and render the property attractive. A more desirable spot for residence is not to be found in the country. Title to property perfect. Printed abstracts of title furnished. Terms of Sale—$50 cash, balance 1 and 2 years with 8 per cent interest. Deposit of 10 per cent required on day of sale. A free train will leave the Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m. on Wednesday, July 30, stopping at Twenty-second-st., Thirty-first-st., Thirty-ninth-st., Forty-second-st., and Rock Island Car Shops, returning after the sale. For plats and information apply to A. C. ODELL, Room 10, first floor, 125 Dearborn-st., or to

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
87 Market-st.

A Mammoth Tent will be erected on the ground for the comfort of all present.

116 ABERDEEN-ST.
GENTEEL
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Morning, July 31, at 10 o'clock.

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Lace Curtains, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO LOTS
ON INDIANA-AV.,
Near Thirty-fifth-st.,
AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Afternoon, July 31,

At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

These Lots are 25 feet front by 125 feet deep to an alley. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest.

Persons attending the sale can take the Indiana-av. cars, which go within two blocks of the property.

A deposit of $100 required at time of sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SPECIAL SALE.

PHAETONS, BUGGIES, BUSINESS WAGONS,
DEMOCRAT WAGONS,
DOUBLE & SINGLE HARNESS,

At auction on TUESDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

50 CHESTS TEA,

100 Packages Crockery and Glass, Invoice of Hardware, &c.,
AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL FURNITURE
Parlor and Chamber Suites,

And other Furniture, at

NO. 468 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,

On WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.,

On THURSDAY, July 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

At 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO'S

Next Regular Saturday's Sale of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.